Friday, March 22, 1963
Chaitra 1,1885(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[*March 18 to 28, 1963/Phalguna 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 22, 1963/Chaitra 1, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ophthalmic Glass factory at Durgapur

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*535. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the construction of the Ophthalmic Glass Factory at Durgapur; and

(b) whether it is expected to be completed by the scheduled time?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Project Report is still under active examination.

(b) A revised schedule will be drawn up after the Project Report has been finally approved.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Who are the foreign consultants who have prepared this project report?

Shri Kanungo: The Government of U.S.S.R.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is due to the present emergency that this project has been put down for some time.

Shri Kanungo: No; it has nothing to do with the emergency. The question is about the techniques and the possible demand of the product.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether only ophthalmic glass or other kinds of glass such as bottleware glass will also be manufactured here?

Shri Kanungo: This project is only for ophthalmic glass.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : दुर्गापुर के अलावा अभी और भी कहीं क्या शीशे के कारखाने हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : शीशे के कारखाने मुल्क में बहुत हैं ।

Shri B. K. Das: May I know how far this factory will be able to meet the demands of the country?

Shri Kanungo: In fact, the demand of the country is not such that a factory of this size will be economic. That is the point which is being considered.

श्री कछवाय : इस समय देश में चश्मे के शीशों का उत्पादन कितना होता है और उससे हमारी सरकार को कितनी इनकम होती है और उन कारखानों को सरकार द्वारा क्या मदद दी जाती है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question.

Superior Grade Coal

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*536. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to import of superior grade coal from abroad; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of coal to be imported in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो अच्छो कोयला है, उसकी इस वक्त कितनी कमी है हमारे देश में ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कमी की फिगर्ज तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं । लेकिन जो मैटालर्जिकल कोल है, उसकी कमी है ।

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not because there is less of coal, but the quality of coking coal that we have is rather not good and that is why we are considering whether we cannot get high grade coal and blend it so that the quality may improve.

श्री यशपालसिंह : हम किस फारेन कंट्री से बातचीत कर रहे हैं ? जिस कोयले की कमी है, उस कोयले को कहां से मंगाने का विचार है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यू० एस० ए० से और आस्ट्रेलिया से जो कोयला आया है, उसके नमूने की जांच हो रही है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that due to scarcity of quality coal there is a lot of mixing up going on and whosoever buys superior grade coal always gets some inferior coal also along with it?

Mr. Speaker: This is a question about import.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That question may better be addressed to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Machine Tool Factory

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*537. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their decision with regard to the setting up of another machine tool factory in the public sector;

(b) whether the possibility of locating the same in Kerala State has been duly considered and finally approved; and

(c) when the initial process of construction will start and how long the factory will take to reach the stage of production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a machine tool factory in the Kerala State; efforts are being made to secure foreign exchange for this project.

(c) Construction work will commence when necessary land is made available by the State Government and production is expected to start in about 2½ years thereafter.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will this factory be set up with any foreign collaboration; if so, may I know which is that country?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): This will be set up by the H.M.T. No.

doubt, we will have to get some machinery from outside, but from which source the machinery will be obtained will depend upon the foreign exchange available.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How much money will be invested in this factory and what will be the total production capacity?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the first phase, 1,000 machines per annum will be produced, which will need an investment of Rs. 7.50 crores out of which Rs. 1:75 crores would be in foreign exchange.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What will be the employment potential of that factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the initial stages, about 3,000 persons would be employed. When the production is doubled, it is expected that it would employ 6,500 persons.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether any site has been selected for locating this factory in Kerala?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not yet.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : विदेशी विनिमय जो प्राप्त किया जा रहा है वह रुपी पेमेंट बैसिस पर होगा या दूसरी तरह का होगा ? किस फर्म से कोलैबोरेशन किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that ultimately the availability of foreign exchange would decide the source from which we will be importing the machines.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether any technical know-how has been invited with regard to this plant from Japan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, to the extent necessary foreign technical know-how would be obtained?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या क्राइटीरिया रखा गया स्टेट सिलैक्ट करने का ? जहां आप एलोकेट कर रहे हैं, उसके लिये आपने क्या क्राइटीरिया रखा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो सिलैक्शन हो गया । अगर तय किया जाना होता तब क्राइटीरिया की बात उठती ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether conventional type of machines would be manufactured or some specialisation would also be there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The types which would be manufactured are horizontal boring machines, radial drills, production jig borers, jig boring machines and special purpose machines.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether any steps are being taken for training personnel in the factory that is going to be set up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, all the necessary steps would be taken. Just now, the project has been sanctioned.

Liberal Licensing Policy

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*528. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approach has been made to Government by industrial and commercial circles for a liberal licensing policy of new enterprises to re-activise the economy; and

(b) whether the matter has been examined and decision taken?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Various suggestions relating to Government's industrial licensing policy have been made from time to time by the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other such bodies. Government give due consideration to all such suggestions, while formulating their licensing policy, which is reviewed from time to time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस रेस्ट्रिक्टिड पालिसी की वजह से हमारे व्यापार में कितना नुक्सान हुआ है ?

श्री कानूनगो : नुक्सान तो कुछ नहीं हुआ । आगे जो बढ़ना था, उतनी आगे हम इतनी जल्दी नहीं बढ़ सके ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक आप इसे लिबरलाइज करेंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : बहुत से फैक्टर्ज हैं जिन को देखते हुए हम लिबरलाइज भी करते हैं हर छः महीने में इसकी जांच की जाती है और कभी लिबरलाइज किया जाता है, कभी किसी को रोका जाता है, जहां कैपेसिटी हो गई है, वहां लिबरलाइज करने की जरूरत होती है तो वैसे भी हम करते हैं । यह हर छः महीने में होता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी का एलान १ अप्रैल को होने वाला है । क्या आप लिबरलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में अभी जांच कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या सिफारिशें की हैं, जस समिति ने ?

श्री कानूनगो : १ अप्रैल, को जो होता है वह इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के बारे में होता है । यह इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग का सवाल है । यह अप्रैल में किया जाता है लेकिन तारीख मुकर्रर नहीं है ।

Shri Tyagi: With a view to decentralise industrial power, at the time of granting a licence do they make any enquiry as to how many other industries the licensee is already engaged in? Is it permissible to dispose of a licence to another party without the prior permission of the Government?

Shri Kanungo: As regards the first part of the question, adequate enquiries are made to see that there is no monopoly in production anywhere. Coming to the second part, it is not permitted; it is criminal.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Which are the Ministries that are consulted before giving an industrial licence and generally how much time will it take?

Shri Kanungo: It depends upon the projects. The licensing committee consists of representatives of various Ministries. Regarding power, transport and foreign exchange the respective Ministries are consulted. Normally, a case should not take more than four months.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लाइसेंसिंग देने में क्या कोई प्रोमोशन का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि किस प्रांत में कम और किस में ज्यादा ?

श्री कानूनगो : जब डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन होता है तो देखा जाता है कि किसी एक जगह ज्यादा कैपेसिटी न हो जाए । उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि पर्टिकुलर इंडस्ट्री के लिए किन किन चीजों की जरूरत है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether periodic enquiries are instituted to ascertain the number of licences which are not utilised by persons to whom they are allotted? If so, what action has been taken and how many cases of the nature have been detected?

Shri Ranga: What action has been taken or what encouragement is being given by Government?

Shri Kanungo: Periodical inspections are done and wherever steps have

not been taken, licences are revoked. For example, in 1962, I suppose, more than 420 licences have been revoked.

Shri A. P. Jain: From an unconfirmed report of the Mahalanobis Committee Report published in the papers it appears that a certain number of industrialists, 10 or 20, who had 400 licences previously have now 600 or 700 licences. Does the Government confirm that that trend is correct? If so, how is this concentration of industries taking place if what he has stated is correct, namely, that all this is examined as to how many licences a person holds, what is the position, this and that?

Shri Kanungo: We have not received the report of the Mahalanobis Committee and we are not aware whether it has been submitted or not. As far as concentration of capacity is concerned, we are fairly satisfied that there is no monopolistic tendency. There is, for historical reasons, in some industries, like cement, large capacity in certain groups.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जो लाइसेंस रिवोक किये गये हैं या जिन्होंने अब तक इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट नहीं की है उन्हें रेड टेपिज्म की वजह से बहुत तकलीफ होती है और उन्होंने लाइसेंस वापस दे दिये क्योंकि शासन की तरफ से जवाब देने में और फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में काफी विलम्ब होता है ?

श्री कानूनगो : दिक्कत तो है फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की और दूसरी चीजों की। लेकिन जो लाइसेंस कैंसिल किये गये हैं वह इस सब को सोच विचार कर किये गये हैं। उन्होंने काफी एफर्ट्स नहीं किया ।

श्री बेरवा कोडा : लाइसेंस देने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कोई फीस भी रक्खी है ? यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

श्री कानूनगो : फीस नहीं है ।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether before allowing a licence the availability or otherwise of foreign exchange component is taken into consideration?

Shri Kanungo: It is done sometimes; but then the availability of foreign exchange is an uncertain factor quite often.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government have examined that this cry for more liberalisation is a cry of those selected persons who want to arrogate to themselves the majority of licences in this country?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; the repretations usually are from federations and chambers of commerce.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether priority is given to those industries which employ foreign collaboration and capital?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the procedural reforms which have been taken in order to eliminate the unnecesstary delays and red tapism which cause great hardship to the people who take out these licences?

Shri Kanungo: I would not agree that there is an unconscionable hardship. But we are continually reviewing the processes and I believe we have come to a stage where it has been streamlined to the best of capacity. As I have said, normally it should not take more than four months.

Import of Trucks

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*539. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is importing trucks from Japan and other countries at heavy costs; and

(b) if so, the number of trucks imported during 1962-63 and the number which is going to be imported in 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No import of trucks in built-up condition is allowed to approved indigenous manufacturers coming under the purview of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. The indigenous manufacturers are allowed to import components for trucks according to the phased manufacturing programme of each. No components are being imported by them from Japan.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The hon Minister has just now stated that no import of trucks in built-up condition is allowed but there was a report in the papers some time back saying that 2,000 trucks are being imported from Japan. May I know if the statement in the press is correct?

Mr. Speaker: Would he rely more on the press than on the statement of the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The answer here is with regard to manufacturers coming under the purview of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. Evidently, the hon. Member is referring to the programme of import for defence purposes. That does not come under my Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said just now that components are being imported from Japan and other countries. May I know the total amount of money spent on the import of these components and how long this import is going to continue?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I gave figures about that recently in answer to another question and, I am sorry, I do not have the figures just now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What does the hon. Minister say, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He gave those figures only recently, a few days back. The hon. Member is advised to consult those figures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know the dates on which he gave the figures. I can't hunt the whole library for those figures.

Mr. Speaker: Those figures have been given only recently. It is for the hon. Member to find out.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अपने देश में कितने ट्रक्स तैयार होते हैं और कितने की जरूरत है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as trucks are concerned, there are four types of trucks which are being manufactured and during 1962 TELCO manufactured 12 196, Hindustan Motors 4,875, Premier Automobiles 2,835 and Ashok Leyland 5,286.

Mr. Speaker: What is the need?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I would not say this meets the requirements, particulraly because of TELCO production being diverted to defence purposes. But for that, it would have fairly met the needs.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that certain industries are facing serious difficulties to fully utilise the installed capacity because of the import difficulties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In truck manufacturing?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes; just as Hindustan Motors are complaining that they are not in a position to work to the full capacity, causing hardships to workers also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not with reference to truck manufacturers.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that the policy of the Government of India in regard to automobile production has already been defined and the reply from the

hon. Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries is that he is not aware of any such import—even if it is so, it may be by the Defence Ministry—are we to understand that there is no coordination between the two Ministries?

Mr. Speaker: He can draw his conclusions.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order, Sir. We always hear that there is co-ordination between one Ministry and the other Ministry. But here is a reply from one Minister saying that he is not aware of, it.

Mr. Speaker: The particular supplementary question, under rule 43 can be asked from a Minister for which he is responsible.

श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रतिरक्षा के लिये जिस तरह के ट्रकों की जरूरत है वैसे ट्रक देश में मैनुफैक्चर होते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : टेल्को ट्रक्स डिफेंस परपजेज के लिये दिये गये हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हजारों ट्रक्स का आर्डर दिया गया था और वह ट्रक्स अभी कारखाने में ही पड़े हुए हैं ? क्या कारण है कि वह ट्रक्स डिफेंस विभाग ने अभी नहीं लिये ?

Shri A. P. Jain: Does or does not the Minister think that there are far too many types of trucks being manufactured in India and in too few numbers resulting in higher cost? Has he anything in mind to rationalise the truck manufacturing industry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We always keep in mind the economic size in production. But as far as trucks are concerned, I am told about 20,000 to 25,000 trucks would be an economic unit and that limit is being reached by almost all the manufacturers, except Ashok Leyland, which manufactures heavier types of vehicles for which even 10,000 to 12,000 trucks would be an economic unit. These have already been established. Therefore, we are trying to expand them to the limit where it would be economical to produce these things.

श्री रा० सिं० पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रक्स की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई ट्रक फैक्ट्री बनाई जाये, और बहुत जल्दी बनाई जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Till now there is no proposal to have a public sector project for truck manufacturing.

श्री कल्पवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में कितने ट्रक चल रहे हैं और उनकी तुलना में कितन परमिट हैं, और कितने की और आवश्यकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि मेम्बर साहब सवाल को ज्यादा खोल देते हैं । मुझ उनको रोकने में अफसोस होता है लेकिन यह सवाल बहुत वाइड है ।

Export of Engineering and Machinery Products

*540. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of export from India of machinery and engineering products during 1962 and 1963 so far;

(b) whether the export capacity of the country in this field has been assessed and is likely to expand in the current year; and

(c) if so, in what manner and to what countries and of what goods?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Exports during 1962 were:

Machinery (non electrical,	Rs. 2.38 crores
Other engineering goods including electrical machinery	Rs. 8.62 crores
Total	Rs. 11.00 crores

This was about 20 per cent higher than the previous year.

(b) The export potential for various engineering items is being assessed continuosly. The exports during 1963 may be of the order of Rs. 15 to 16 crores.

(c) Increases in exports during the current year are expected all round as far as engineering goods are concerned with emphasis on items like iron and steel castings, railway track fittings, diesel engines, power driven pumps, passenger vehicles, automobile ancillaries, sugar mill machinery, textile machinery and accessories, electric fans, sewing machines, stainless steel manufacturers and various other types of metal manufactures. Increased export efforts are directed mainly towards countries in W. Asia, S.E. Asia, E. & W. Africa and also to some extent the U.S.A., U.K. and other advanced countries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What further incentive and quality control measures are planned or proposed to be introduced in order to increase our export capacity in the next two years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present handicap which we are trying to remove is really the market as such, that is to locate the buyers of these products. Quality control is very important. Therefore, right from the production stage, during the current year, it is proposed that most of the engineering goods must come under its orbit. Regarding price incentive that is adequate.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that in certain industries which could export appreciable quanities, they have not been able to do so because of non-availability to them of compratively small quantities of foreign exchange and if so, what the Government propose to to do about these industries which could export and earn a very great deal more than what you give them in terms of foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not follow what is non-availability of forcign exchange. I do not follow. Because, they get all the advance licensing for components for export orders. There is non-availability as far as foreign exchange for components for exports is concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to seek a slight clarification if I may. There are certain industries which have been licensed in this country for the production of engineering and machinery products. They do not get adequate foreign exchange for their industries and on account of this inadequacy, they are not able completely to manufacture.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is an involved question. From one sector for the export of engineering goods, I would not like entire generalisation of all industries and foreign exchange requirements.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the demand is from countries which are not developed or from already developed countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Broadly, goods are divided into two parts. Those which are heavy structurals of the cheaper type, they are best suited where there is transport advantage because of geographical juxtra-position—South East Asia, West Asia and African countries. Where it is a sophisticated item like sewing machines, gadgets, tools and machine tools, U.S.A. and Germany are good markets.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know from which countries we have to face competition in these markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From practically every industrialised country of the world.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know the names of the States where engineering goods are produced and the amount so produced in each of the States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently, exports are concentrated from the eastern region and Calcutta is the main place where most of the engineering industries are concentrated. Now, seeing the high quality of South Indian products and the comparative sluggishness of exports in the Madras region, we have appointed a small committee of leading industrialists of that place and the whole area of the south to see that quality products from those areas move out.

Shri A. P. Jain: Relating to part (b) of the question, may I know what part of the installed export capacity is lying idle and for what reason?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question won't arise. Because, un-ultilised capacity has hardly anything to do with it. Also, there are natures of industries on which utilisation of capacity depends.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मशिनरी और इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट जो बाहर भेजे जाते हैं उनको स्टेंडरडाइज नहीं किया जाता । क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है कि उनको एक्सपोर्ट करने के पहले किसी लेबारेटरी द्वारा स्टेंडरडाइज करा दिया जाए ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसी क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के लिए मैं जल्दी एक बिल ला रहा हूं । और जैसा कि मैं ने कहा इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए एक कमेटी स्थापित की गयी है जो इन सारे प्राडक्ट्स को स्टेंडरडाइज करे ।

श्री बड़े : किसी लेबोरेटरी से इनको स्टेंडरडाइज कराने का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह क्वालिटी कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बड़े : मेरा सवाल यह था कि वह किसी लेबारेटरी से इसको स्टेंडरडाइज कराने का विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लेबारेटरी यह काम नहीं करती । वर्कशाप में ही इसका टेस्टिंग होना चाहिए कि जो भी प्राडक्ट निकले वह अच्छा निकले, खराब प्रोडक्ट बाहर न जाए और उसके बाद बाहर भेजे जाने वाले माल का प्रिशिपमेंट टैस्ट किया जाए ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In our search for foreign exchange, are we taking sufficient measures to see that the exports which have been allowed to the tune of about Rs. 10 crores are made after our internal demand has been met?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, we are not taking that at all into account. We follow what the Prime Minister has repeatedly observed, namely that even at the cost of local consumption we have to export. Unfortunately, this figure of about Rs. 15 crores is neither here nor there, because the country's production is worth more than Rs. 500 crores in engineering goods.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*542. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a fourth blast furnace at the Rourkela Steel Plant envisaging maximum utilization of indigenous resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to instal a fourth blast furnace with a capacity of 1,500 tons of iron per day at Rourkela under the expansion scheme. It has been decided to accept the tender of a West German firm which provides for the maximum utilization of indigenous resources.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this tender was accepted, when the work will start and what the total expenditure in connection with this work is going to be?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): This forms part of the expansion scheme of the Rourkela project. The final orders have not yet been placed because West German credit for this purpose has not yet been cleared. It is hoped that the clearance would come soon. Then only a firm order can be placed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the performance of the other blast furnaces in this steel plant? May I know whether that performance has been giving satisfaction to the Ministry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There were certain initial difficulties and some breakdowns also. If the hon. Member would be interested, I can give the figures in regard to the performance of the blast furnaces in Rourkela. In December, 1962, the performance was 105 per cent; in January, 1963, it was 106 per cent, in February 1963, 110 per cent, and in the first fortnight of March, it reached 115 per cent.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it the same German combine which will be working in this new expansion of the factory, and are they prepared to pay loans on deferred payments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that this expansion programme will be covered by West German credit. As far as the firm is concerned, since the orders have not yet been finally placed, I would not be able to say which the firm is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been said that the Rourkela steel plant was behind schedule. May I know the extent of this behindness and what efforts have been made to bring it on a par so far as the schedule is concerned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Does he mean the expansion programme?

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean expansion or production?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Both production and expansion.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have just now read out the figures of production.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the latest production is more than one hundred per cent.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what I have stated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What has happened to the expansion?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As regards expansion, I have already stated that we are awaiting the clearance of the German credit for the purpose of placing firm orders. It is only after that we shall be able to finalise that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was talking in terms of the schedule. What has happened to the schedule?

Mr. Speaker: I had not allowed that question earlier itself. That should not have been answered.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry.

Production of Drugs

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*543. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwaranand:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India has progressed towards attainment of self-sufficiency in the production of drugs and medicines in the country; and

(b) the existing requirement of the country and how long it is likely to take our indigenous manufacturing units to produce the requirements in their entirity?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement showing the progress made by the Pharmaceutical and Drugs Industry upto December, 1962 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1019/63].

schemes licenced are expected to be implemented by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and almost all the essential drugs required by the country will be produced from the basic stages.

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement it appears that there is a great lee-way between the installed capacity and the tragets fixed for the Third Five Year Plan. May I know what steps have been taken to see that the installed capacity actually reaches the target?

Shri Kanungo: There is a certain amount of licensed capacity and installed capacity. The installed capacity will increase as the demand increases; the intermediates and primaries are available.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that complaints have been received that sub-standard quality of drugs are supplied to the market and to the hospitals and if so, what action has been taken by Government to see that sub-standard quality of drugs is not supplied to the hospitals and to the market?

Shri Kanungo: Here we are dealing with pharmaceutical manufacturers who are licensed under the Industries Regulations Act. There may be other manufacturers who are not licensed. In any case, we have got a very rigid drug control Act and drug inspection machinery. It is their business to do it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is there a phased programme in the Third Plan aiming at self-sufficiency in drugs and if so, what are its salient features?

Shri Kanungo: I have replied in the main answer that it is so.

Dr. Colaco: May I know how the quality and high standard of drugs manufactured in the country are checked and controlled?

Shri Kanungo: In most of the plants licensed under the Act, there is internal quality control machinery at every stage. Therefore, I presume that the quality will not be lower than the best.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In calculating the requirements and supplies, do we take into consideration drugs in the ayurvedic and other systems also?

Shri Kanungo: We take the demands as they come.

Dr. Gaitonde: What is the foreign exchange used at the present moment for the import of drugs?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures here.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार उन वैद्यों से सहयोग ले रही है जो परम्परा से इस जड़ी बूटियों के काम को करते आये हैं और इन का धंधा भी करते हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैं समझा नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सरकार उन वैद्यों से सहयोग ले रही है जो सदियों और पुश्तों से यह धंधा करते चले आ रहे ह और अब भी कर रहे हैं ।

श्री कानूनगो : यह तो फारमेस्टिकल ड्रग्स का सवाल है वैद्यक और यूनानी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दस लाख रुपये से ज्यादा की दवाइयां स्मौल पौक्स को रोकने के लिए बाहर से मंगाई गई हैं जबकि भारत में ही ऐसी औषधियां उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं जो कि स्मौल पौक्स को रोक सकती हैं और ऐसी हालत में क्या कारण है कि आपने बाहर से यह दवाइयां मंगाई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shri Tyagi: Drugs being an essential need of the society have Government fixed a percentage ceiling on profit beyond which manufacturers should not sell their commodities in the market?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, under the present distribution arrangements prices of drugs are fixed at the manufacturing stage, depending upon the various products.

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of profit?

Shri Kanungo: It is not constant.

Shri Tyagi: Does it apply to government factories also?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, it does.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has to put another question, then he has to look to me to see whether I permit him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He never looks to you.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या सरकार ऐसे उपायों पर भी विचार कर रही है कि औषधियों के सेवन के बिना ही रोगों से निवृत्ति हो सके ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी हां, इस के लिए भी जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Are Government thinking of having some Russian collaboration to manufacture basic drug requirements of the country, in view of the high cost involved in the process of drug making, namely 1400 per cent over the cost of basic drugs?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. We are going to have four plants for different drugs. They are entirely based upon Russian collaboration.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How many firms have applied for licence to produce indigenous drugs with foreign collaboration and to whom licences were not issued?

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the information now. But it is published every week.

Shri Sonavane: How many spurious drugs manufacturing firms were detected by the inspection squad and what is the machinery for internal quality control?

Shri Kanungo: As regards the second part, I have said that in every plant there is control organisation at every stage.

Shri Sonavane: What is the machinery? Who does it?

Shri Kanungo: The control organisation of manufacturers at the manufacturing level is there as instructed by the Drugs Controller. The Drugs Controller lookes after that. Abut the first part, I cannot answer because obviously if the list of spurious manufactures is known, they would not be there.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the frequent occurrences of various accidents caused by inferior and old supply of important medicines, may I know if the Minister is thinking of making it a rule to put the dates on the medicines?

Shri Kanungo: The expiry dates on the medicines are always put by the manufactures.

निर्यात व्यापार लक्ष्य

*५४४. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रा० बरुआ :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये निर्यात के निर्धारित लक्ष्य के पूरा होने की संभावना नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इसका अध्ययन किया गया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य का कितना प्रतिशत पूरा हो सका है ; और

(ग) निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरे न होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्पूर्ण रूप से पांच वर्ष की अवधि में निर्यात से होने वाली आय का अनुमान ३,७०० करोड़ रु० से ३,८०० करोड़ रु० तक लगाया गया है। तीसरी योजना के शुरू से ले कर जनवरी, १९६३ तक १२५० करोड़ रु० के मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया है। अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि योजना के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरे हो सकेंगे या नहीं। तीसरी योजना में निर्यात के कोई वर्षवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम 'नोट आन एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन' में बताये गये हैं। यह नोट सदस्यों के लिये हाल में ही उपलब्ध किया गया है।

(a) to (c). Under the Third Five Year Plan requirements export earnings for the five year period as a whole have been estimated at Rs. 3,700 to Rs. 3,800 crores. Exports since the beginning of the Third Plan upto January 1963, have been of the order of Rs. 1,235 to 1,250 crores. It is too early to say whether the Plan estimates would be achieved. The Third Plan does not, however, lay down any year-wise export targets.

The various steps that have been taken by Government to steps up exports are explained in the 'Note on Export Promotion' recently made available to the Hon'ble members of Parliament.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सही है कि भारत में जिन वस्तुओं को बनाया जाता है और उन को विदेश भेजा जाता है उनके प्रचार का विदेशों में उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां, यह सही है कि प्रचार करने के लिए जितनी तैयारी करनी चाहिए वह अभी नहीं हुई है और उस कमी को पूरा करने का हमारी कोशिश है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि जो चीजें यहां से बाहर भेजते हैं उन के क्वालिटी कंट्रोल पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से शिकायत होती है और उनकी मांग में कमी आ जाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस मैटर को मैं ने अभी डील किया है। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के लिए इस साल से हम ने शुरुआत की है और उन ४० प्रोडक्ट्स को क्वालिटी कंट्रोल में ला चुके हैं। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल का बिल भी सदन के सामने बहुत जल्द आने वाला है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने २ लाख जूट की बेल्स को इस साल बाहर भेजने को कहा है लेकिन चूंकि सरकार ने १५ रुपये पर बेल पर टैक्स लगा दिया है इसलिए बाहर हमारा जूट का सामान नहीं जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। जूट का सामान तो हमारा बहुत ज्यादा बाहर जा रहा है। २० करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया कमाया है। जो नहीं जा रहा है वह रा कौटेन है। रा कौटेन अलबत्ता हम बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहते। इसके लिए बहुत से कंट्रीज की डिमांड थी। हमने ज्यादा से ज्यादा २ लाख जूट को निर्यात करने की परमिशन दी है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Which is the most favourable continent as a market for Indian goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are trading with the whole world. It depends upon the commodity. The hon. Member may say in which commodity he is interested.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आयात की चीजों में भारी कटौती करने से हमारे निर्यात में फर्क पड़ा है, अगर यह सच है तो सरकार इस के बारे में क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मुराद तो यह थी कि हम कुछ कार्ट लेकिन इस साल ५ करोड़ रुपये

का इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा होगा शायद दस करोड़ तक भी हो जाय । अभी तो कुछ कटौती हुई नहीं है ।

Trade Teams from Czechoslovakia and Rumania

*545. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trade Teams from Czechoslovakia and Rumania visited the country recently to negotiate on the price of iron ore to be supplied by India during the current calender year; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Czechoslovakian team for negotiating the price of iron ore to be exported from India to Czechoslovakia has not yet arrived in India as their programme has been delayed till the end of March, 1963. The Rumanian Trade Team arrived in February, 1963 for negotiations on the question of export of iron ore from India to Rumania. The negotiations are still in progress.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether iron ore was exported to Rumania and Czechoslovakia prior to this agreement; if so, at what price? How do the prices now compare?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The prices will not be of much interest to the House but the quantity ran to about 7 to 8 lakhs tons.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आयरन ओर के लिए रुमानिया टीम के लिये जो आफर किया गया है क्या वह दूसरे कंट्रीज के रेट से कुछ ऊंचा है, यदि हां तो, क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि उन को फेवरेबुल टर्म्स पर औफर दिया जाय ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रेट के बारे में मैं ने बहुत दफे कहा है कि यह एक डैलिकेट मामला है और यह देखना पड़ता है कि कितना माल कौन लेता है और कितने साल तक लेता है, इन सब चीजों पर रेट डिपेंड करता है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is there any proposal to supply manganese ore to Czechoslovakia in order to get some machinery for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission? Is it a fact that already a permit has been issued to a Calcutta firm for export of manganese ore worth about Rs. 2 crores?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no specific contract. We are trying to sell manganese ore which is in the shopping list of the East European countries.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether this is in regard to iron ore only or for other things also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is mainly for iron ore, but it will also deal with other matters.

Mr. Speaker: The question is only about iron ore.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether in these negotiations with Rumania and Czechoslovakia, the Government will take into consideration the low-grade iron ore below 60 per cent of iron content and whether that will also be included in the agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All grades of ore are moving. It is our endeavour to sell also the low-grade ore, but the principal world markets are more choosy and therefore we have got to sell what other competitors are likely to sell away.

Import of Dry Fruits from Iran

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*547. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently entered into a bilateral agreement with the Government of Iran for import of dry fruits;

(b) if so, the total value of the imports covered under such agreement; and

(c) whether applications for import licences have been received by Government in this connection?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. It was as early as in August, 1962 that the current Indo-Iranian trade agreement valid for one year was signed at Tehran. Dry fruits constitute one of the commodities specified in the Agreement.

(b) and (c). It will not be possible to estimate the value of imports covered under the agreement. The applications continue to be received from time to time.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The hon. Minister just now said that dry-fruits was one of the items of the agreement. May I know what are the other items for which this agreement was concluded?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Engineering products, textiles, art silk fabrics, machinery, chemicals, paints and varnishes, etc.

Shri Vishram Prasad: For how much will we be exporting and for how much will we be importing into this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member has in mind any rupee agreement or anything like that it is not that. Fortunately or otherwise the balance of payment is in our favour, as far as merchandise is concerned. The bulk purchase of crude oil comes from Iran, and therefore, the balance is very much adverse as far as oil is concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि ड्राई फ्रूट्स लाने के लिये ईरान से, अकेली एक फर्म को साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये का लाइसेंस दिया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि ड्राई फ्रूट्स में प्राफिट बहुत है और उसके द्वारा हम और एक्सपोर्ट की इमदाद कर सकते हैं, इसलिए बहुत सी क्वांटिटी में से थोड़ी सी क्वालिटी इस तरह से भी बांटी गई हैं ।

Business and Export Houses

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*548. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Business and Export Houses have been set up by Indian Businessmen in many African and Asian Countries;

(b) if so, how far the absence of such organisation has handicapped India's export; and

(c) Government's attitude in regard to the opening of such organisations in those countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) While Indian business houses have set up branches or sister concerns in many African or Asian countries to handle traditional commodities such as textiles, similar arrangements have not yet developed adequately in respect of our newer export items such as engineering goods.

(b) Handicaps arising from absence of such business houses abroad include lack of first-hand knowledge of the markets and curtailment of after-sales services.

(c) Government are encouraging Indian businessmen to open business offices abroad and the foreign exchange required for this purpose is released in deserving cases. This needs to be further liberalised. Also Government is considering giving larger assistance to Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and competent exporters to carry out market research, commodity research and area surveys from out of the new Marketing Development Fund which is the present budget is shortly to be established.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the normal procedure at present adopted by the Government for giving publicity for the engineering goods in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from country to country. In the United States, one firm has used the television media. During the recent trip of the Export Promotion Council on engineering goods, in the United Kingdom and Germany they found they were engaging some select commercial journals for giving wide pubilicty to our own products there. The Export Promotion Councils are also taking out brochures in different generic items of goods in order to be sent abroad, in their own languages.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether individual businessmen will be allowed to survey the foreign markets or whether they are to go through Government agencies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I had mentioned earlier in this House, market researches, commodity researches in the areas surveyed, etc., are the fundamental basis of export promotion. We are also trying to establish very soon an institute for international trade. It will guide and co-ordinate all these activities throughout the world for Indian products.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the buildings of the embassies are being utilised at present as offices for business houses?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are building them. But there are many deficiencies and we want to strengthen the commercial sections and give them adequate training by periodical refresher courses these types of bodies.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know to what extent the business houses that have already opened their offices there have been helped by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very important question. As a matter of fact, even some 25 offices which we have so far allowed in the current year have shown tremendous potentiality and we are getting some continuous assessment made about the results coming out of the offices.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि हमारी तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद इन देशों में ऐसी भावना फैली हुई है कि हमारे यहां का जो सामान वहां जाता है, वह विदेशी सामान के मुकाबले में उतना अच्छा नहीं होता है ? यदि यह सच है तो इस दुर्भावना को मिटाने के लिए हम क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसके बारे में हम अपने आपको बार बार कोसते रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हम इस बारे में जागृत हैं । लेकिन उसको बहुत ज्यादा एगजैग्रेट करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the reasons why our exports have not increased? Is it a fact that demand for our goods in the African market has not increased because our business houses have not got any repair shops in them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope the hon. Member will agree that this only applies to the products which require repairs. For that, it is true that the follow-up services are not quite established yet. This is one of the efforts of the Engineering Promotion Council who have opened three offices in Nairobi, Mombasa and Tanganyika for this purpose.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it the policy of the Government to encourage opening of these business houses on diversified lines of export or one place will have one house for all the exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our approach is pragmatic. We do not have much of foreign exchange at our disposal. Therefore, we try to see that one sort of service centre is utilised by all the members of the Council or by as many houses as possible. But it is not always possible to go by this method. Certain individual products require individual offices and workshops which we also permit.

Price of Cotton

*549. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jamunadevi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn restrictions on stocks of cotton that may be held in possession by textile mills;

(b) whether it is a fact that the restriction that a quantity representing 10 per cent should be purchased out of local growths in U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan has been removed; and

(c) if so, how far the withdrawal of this restriction has affected the price of cotton so far as the producers are concerned?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). At present there are no restrictions on the movement or purchase of cotton.

(c) This does not arise because the restrictions were placed last year when cotton crop had failed and there was acute shortage of cotton and all restrictions were removed before some months when the new crop position was found reasonably satisfactory.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any minimum price guaranteed for the producer of cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far these facilities for transport to different States have given a fillip to the production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no question of the present prices touching the floor.

Shri D. S. Patil: Arising out of the reply to part (a), may I know why these restrictions were imposed and when and why they have been removed?

Mr. Speaker: That he has answered already.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : गत वर्ष इस प्रतिबन्ध के लगने से पंजाब के कपास उत्पादकों को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बिल्कुल हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ी । वे आसमान पर जा रहे थे, उनको हम जमीन के नजदीक लाये ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: Is it a fact that 40 to 50 per cent of long staple cotton is produced in the country and may I know how much foreign exchange is involved in the import of the rest of the requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are different staples and in all about Rs. 62 crores are involved in the import of the higher medium and the long staple cotton, of which more than 50 per cent comes under the PL 480 arrangement with the United States,

which in a way does not cost us direct foreign exchange. The rest is on the global quota.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government propose to announce floor and ceiling prices before the commencement of the sowing season against the practice of announcing the price at the time of picking and if so, what is the reason for the change of practice?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Last year there was a revision of ceiling price and so there is no question of changing it now. About the floor, the matter is under consideration to what extent we should step up the floor, even though the floor had been stepped up year before last.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether in view of the big difference between the ceiling and the floor prices any attempts are being made or any policy is going to be laid down next year to bridge the big gulf?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no gulf; even so, as far as the floor price is concerned we are considering the matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि रुई का मूल्य निर्धारित करने वाली कमेटी में एक भी काटन ग्रोग्रर नहीं है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : काटन ग्रोग्रर भी है, काटन मर्चेंट भी है, काटन यूजर भी है ग्रौर सरकार भी है ।

Trade Delegation from U.A.R.

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*551. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-member delegation from the U.A.R. visited India during February, 1963 for exploring the possibilities of buying railway and communication equipment from India; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During their stay in India the members of the U.A.R. Delegation had talks with Ministers and officials of the Government of India, regarding the possibility of supply of railway track materials, wagons and telecommunications equipment etc., to be exported from India to U.A.R. It is too early to assess the outcome of the discussions which were of an exploratory nature.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the quantum of export to this country as a result of the former trade agreement that we have?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Previously it was running round about Rs. 11 crores, and the new agreement would put it up to about Rs. 20 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if we make any imports from that country; if so, what is the quantum of the import that we had from that country during the year 1961-62?

Mr. Speaker: Import of what?

Shri D. C. Sharma: We get cotton from them and other things.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's question is very vague. If he is referring to the imports from U.A.R., we imported rice, rock phosphate, Egyptian cotton and some yarns during last year. This year we are discontinuing even that yarn.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know the quantum.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rs. 11 crores. It is on an equal basis. It is a balanced trade.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In regard to the supply of railway track materials, have we given any definite assurance to the U.A.R. Government that

we are in a position to supply all their requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not only that we have given a definite assurance that we will supply 1000 railway track wagons of the tipping type, but we can make them according to their exact specifications. I may say that the U.A.R. Minister was highly satisfied with our workshop, which he visited, for these wagons, that they are most competent to produce and deliver these goods.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been consulted and taken into confidence before fixing up the prices for cotton because the production of cotton is the main responsibility of that Ministry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That relates to another question altogether.

Accumulation of Handloom Cloth

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*552. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of handloom cloth have of late been accumulating and the industry is confronted with difficulties in augmenting production;

(b) the stocks now lying unsold; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for clearance of the stocks?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government of India had received reports from some States that there was accumulation of unsold handloom cloth. The value of the stocks of unsold handloom cloth over and above the normal stocks is not at all excessive. The situation was studied carefully and it was felt that this was a temporary phase which would improve shortly. In order to accelerate the sales and liquidate the stocks of handloom goods and give relief to the industry, it was decided, as a special case, to allow a special additional rebate on all sales of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector as under:—

(i) Five naya paise in the rupee on all genuine retail sales; and

(ii) three naya paise in the rupee on wholesale sales of handloom cloth.

This special rebate was allowed for a period of 15 days from the 1st to the 15th March, 1963. This special rebate will be in addition to the usual rebate of five naya paise in the rupee on retail sales and three naye paise in the rupee on all wholesale sales.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether as a result of this special rebate, the stock position has at all improved?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; they have all been liquidated. As a matter of fact, most of the States have discontinued this additional rebate.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether our export of handloom cloth has in any way gone up or gone down resulting from the recent accumulation of stocks?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, Sir, the export of handloom cloth, fortunately, has gone up considerably. It has gone up by about 25 per cent, from Rs. 7½ crores to Rs. 10 crores. But that has nothing to do with the accumulation or otherwise. This accumulation was a temporary phenomenon following

the emergency, and that has also gone down.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has this accumulation in any way affected the production target and various instructions have been issued to slow down the production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Taking the latter part of the question first, we have not issued any instructions to slow down except stating that the stock is lying and that we might get it cleared. As far as the targets are concerned, they are being reached, as far as handloom cloth is concerned.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has it come to the notice of Government that the handloom factory owners in Kerala State, especially in Cannanore, have given notice to close down the factories from 15th April ownwards and, if so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to see that the factories are not closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As my hon. friend knows, I went to Cochin day before yesterday and I had a talk with the handloom people, particularly the factories people. I think we would be able to solve it. We are giving them as much assistance as possible.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have not followed the answer.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I went to Ernakulam day before yesterday to meet the organisations of handloom weavers in Kerala State in the presence of the Chief Minister, the Industries Minister and many others. We discussed the matter with them threadbare. It is my hope that the particular difficulty which some of the Kerala units are facing would be overcome and perhaps there may not be any question of anybody closing down the factory.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I would like to know if it is a fact that the Handloom export Organisation of the STC propose to take over the export of handloom and, if so, what measures are being contemplated to avoid the existing producers and exporters of handlooms from being ousted from their professions.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The presumptions of the hon. lady Member are not fairly correct. Firstly, we do not want to oust anybody. There is enough room for the State to take part in the foreign trade and, to that extent, the public sector corporation on handlooms and handicrafts is energising itself in special markets, difficult markets for special varieties. We have created a market for Madras kerchieves, for instance.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this accumulation has affected employment in the industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already dealt with that question.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस कपड़े को बेचने के लिये सरकार ने बीच में क्या कोई छूट दी थी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ८ नये पैसे ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know if a large number of powerloom factories are closed due to accumulation of stocks and some other reasons and, if so, what steps Government have taken. . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is mentioned that Government have received some reports from some States. Which are those States and what is the accumulation of stocks in the States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Madras Government has made a very comprehensive representation. We immediately responded by announcing a rebate of 8 nP. etc. for a period of a fortnight. I was told by the Industries Minister that all the stocks are practically

cleared and they have discontinued the rebate.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sivramurthi Swami.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, my question has not been answered. I have asked for the names of States from which the reports have come.

Mr. Speaker: He has mentioned it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that Kerala has also sent a report. As the hon. Member knows, I have already mentioned Kerala, I had been there.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Every now and then handloom weavers are facing some difficulties. In view of that, may I know whether there is any proposal to reserve some varieties for handloom?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is, as the House knows, some reservation. But this big difficulty that is felt after the aggression was not only in one sector; it has practically affected all the commodity markets in this country. They are picking up now.

Export Credit to Asian and African Countries

*553. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to offer technical collaboration and medium term export credit to Asian and African countries in order to stimulate Indian exports to them; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this behalf?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, it is proposed to offer technical collaboration to some countries in Africa and Asia. Details are yet to be finalised. Regarding medium term export credits, a general scheme extending credits for a period of six months to five years against suitable guarantees is already being operated by the Refinance Corporation of India. Apart from this, a few arrangements involving deferred payments for Indian exports of capital goods to Ceylon and Indonesia are also under consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export to Asian and African countries and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The decline is with respect to certain countries of Asia which themselves are under very great difficulties because of want of foreign exchange; but with other countries, likewise, there is a rise also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that China has competed out the Indian goods from those markets? If so, what steps are Government taking in regard to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that China is offering such liberal credits as the hon. Members were pleased to point out in the Informal Consultative Committee also. We are trying to extend such credit as our country can afford. This is the first step, that is we are now giving five years' credit. In the case of Nysaland and Kenya we have offered seven years' credit.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How do Government propose to meet in this country the long-term export credit facility that has been given with this medium-term credit facility which is proposed to be given now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a very relevant question. Today we are in difficulties of all sorts all round. I hope, with the blessings of this House we shall also be able to compete in various other things.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which are the countries in regard to which terms of credit and technical collaboration have been finalised so far and what are those terms

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Abyssinia we have finalised one textile mill; in Iran, one copper rolling mill; in Burma, we are discussing about sugar mills; in Ceylon, one sugar mill and five or six projects for Indonesia, Malaya and Hong Kong.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stepping up of Industrial Production

***541. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which industrial production has been stepped up in the context of emergency in the private sector both as regards in large scale industry and small scale industry; and

(b) the steps taken or are proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for stepping up industrial production both in the large-scale and small-scale sectors in the context of the present emergency. It is too early yet to assess the full result of the measures taken:

(i) The industrial units which undertake defence production are being assisted on priority basis by way of allotment of raw materials—indigenous or imported—and facility in installing balancing machine tools and other equipment for manufacture of defence requirements.

(ii) Within 8 days of the declaration of National Emergency, a Resolution of Industrial Truce was adopted at a Joint Meeting of the Central Organisation of Employers and Workers held in New Delhi on the 3rd November, 1962. Part III of the Resolution deals with Production and an Emergency Production Committee has been set up at the Centre to ensure implementation of this Part of the Resolution and to recommend measures for increasing productivity and reducing costs. Similar Committees have also been set up at the State and Enterprise Levels.

(iii) Certain Defence Oriented and Export Oriented Enterprises have been approached, individually, with the request immediately to take steps to increase production by 5 per cent and to make an equally determined effort to reduce the cost of production.

(iv) An incentive scheme has been evolved for stepping up Cement production during 1963.

(v) Most of the Textiles units both in the large-scale and small-scale sectors have switched over to defence production to meet the requirements of woollen clothing and hosiery goods for defence personnel.

(vi) Special responsibility is taken by the Small Industries Service Institutes to ensure that the Defence orders placed on the small-scale units are executed satisfactorily and in time. Technical and other types of assistance are extended to these units. High priority is being given by the Small Industries Service Institutes to locate small-scale units for placement of defence contracts and direct job orders.

(vii) A list of industries on the small-scale side which are

considered important in view of the emergency has been drawn up and instructions have been issued regarding the provision of raw materials for these industries.

(viii) A separate ceiling of foreign exchange is also earmarked for small-scale units which received defence orders.

Loans to TISCO and IISCO

*550. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the method of recovery of interest dues for special advances made from the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund to Messrs. TISCO and IISCO;

(b if so, the details of the same; and

(c) whether the TISCO and IISCO have paid back any part of their loan?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The method of recovery of interest dues for special advances made to M|s TISCO and IISCO is at present under examination.

(c) No, Sir.

बिहार में लघु उद्योगों का विकास

१०५३. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार राज्य को १९६२-६३ में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : बिहार राज्य को १९६२-६३ में ऋण के रूप में निम्नलिखित राशियां मंजूर की गईं :—

	लाख रु०
लघु उद्योग	१५.२१
औद्योगिक बस्तियां	८.७७
	२३.९८

उत्तर प्रदेश में उप-चुनाव

१०५४. { **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री
श्री राम सेवक यादव
श्री यशपाल सिंह
श्रीमय सत्यभामा देवी

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कुछ काल के लिये उप-चुनाव स्थगित करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी मांग अन्य राज्यों या दलों ने भी की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये मांगें किस आधार पर की गयी हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूतेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश-सरकार ने अपने राज्यमें उप-चुनावों को मई के दूसरे या तीसरे सप्ताह तक स्थगित करने के लिये निर्वाचन आयोग से निवेदन किया था ।

(ख) तीन अन्य राज्य सरकारों अर्थात् केरल, मद्रास और मध्य प्रदेश ने भी मई की विभिन्न तारीखों तक स्थगन की मांग की थी ।

(ग) स्थगन के ये सुझाव इसलिए दिए गए हैं कि स्कूलों और कालेजों की

परीक्षाएं अप्रैल के महीने में होंगी और फस्ल-कटाई का काम मई के दूसरे या तीसरे सप्ताह तक चलता रहेगा । सुझाये गये स्थगन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि उप-चुनाव की तारीख नियत करना विधि के अनुसार निर्वाचन आयोग का काम है ।

Non-Ferrous Metals Quota for Orissa

1655. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of non-ferrous metals allotted to Orissa during 1960-61, and 1961-62 and 1962-63, so far;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Central Government to increase their quota; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri N. Kanungo): (a) Allocations are given below:

Tons)

Year	Copper	Zinc	Aluminium
1960-61	177	130	Statewise allocations were not made. 5
1961-62	600	500	32 6
1962-63 (April-Sept. 1962)	269	183	3

(Allocations for the period October, 1962—March, 1963, have not yet been finalised.)

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have asked for increased allocations of Copper and Zinc. Their request will be taken into account at the time of making allocations to the States for the current period.

Applications for Industrial Licences from Orissa

1656. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for industrial licences were received from Orissa during 1962-63 so far; and

(b) how many of them were granted and how many were rejected?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 24.

(b) 8 have been granted and 7 have been rejected so far.

Hindusthan Cable Factory, Rupnarainpur

1657. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of the Hindusthan Cable Factory, Rupnarainpur, West Bengal has been affected or the progress slowed down due to emergency;

(b) if not, whether the plant and machinery which were scheduled to arrive in the last quarter of 1962 have arrived;

(c) whether the civil work of the expansion programme has also been completed; and

(d) if not, when it will be completed?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A large portion of plant and machinery which was scheduled to arrive during the last quarter of 1962 have not arrived due to delay in delivery by the suppliers;

(c) and (d). The civil work of the expansion programme is expected to be completed during this year.

Import Licences

1058. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Andhra Chamber of Commerce in regard to difficulties experienced by industries in the matter of issue of import licences;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is a fact that industries with essentiality certificates have not been given licences for import of essential raw material?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views of the Chamber have been noted and will be given due consideration at the appropriate time.

(c) In view of the foreign exchange shortage, in the case of S.S.I. Units desiring to start new lines of manufacture licensing had to be done on selective basis keeping in view the essentiality of the end product. While preference has to be given to Defence and export oriented industries, licences have to be refused to industries with low priority.

निर्यात व्यापार के लिये क्षेत्रवार संगठन

१०५९. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेष क्षेत्रों सम्बन्धी निर्यात व्यापार समस्याओं का विशेषज्ञ अध्ययन करने के लिये सरकार ने क्षेत्रवार संगठन बनाने का कोई निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये संगठन कब तक बनेंगे ; और

(ग) इसके मुख्य कार्य क्या होंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पांच क्षेत्रीय निदेशक नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) ये क्षेत्रीय निदेशक पांच विश्व-क्षेत्रों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रखेंगे । इन क्षेत्रों के नाम ये हैं—(१) उत्तरी और दक्षिणी अमरीका, (२) पश्चिमी यूरोप, (३) पूर्वी यूरोप तथा साम्यवादी देश, (४) पश्चिमी एशिया और अफ्रीका तथा (५) दक्षिणी-पूर्वी एशिया । ये निदेशक प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के देशों की व्यापार सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये किये गये कार्यों का समन्वय करेंगे तथा उन देशों को हमारा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये भी कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

Visit of U.N. Experts for Standardisation in India

1060. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two experts of the U.N. Technical Assistance Pool have for some time past been in India helping the country to study and sort out her standardisation problems;

(b) if so, whether they have since made a report of their findings; and

(c) what are their main findings?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). There are at present two experts of the U.N. Technical Assistance Organisation with the Indian Standards Institute. One of them is assisting the Institution in the preparation of standards concerning machine tools and allied products on the basis of the metric system and his report is due to the end of his assignment in September, 1963. The other is assisting in organi-

zing company standardisation activity, namely in-plant standardisation in production units and his report is due at the end of his assignment in August, 1963.

Bhilai Steel Works

1061. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of agreement reached in January, 1963 between the management of the Bhilai Steel Works and the Workers' Union;

(b) whether the Steel Industry Wage Board's recommendations have been made effective;

(c) whether it is a fact that it had been decided to set up a Grievances Committee and a Committee to review the rating for promotions of workers; and

(d) whether Government propose to study the working of these Committees before advising the employees and employees to do like-wise thereby making the Industrial truce really effective?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A copy of the Agreement reached in January, 1963 between the management of the Bhilai Steel Works and the Workers' Union is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1020/63].

(b) The recommendations of the Steel Wage Board (Interim relief) have been made effective in the Bhilai Steel Works with effect from 1st December, 1962.

(c) These Committees have already been set up in the Bhilai Steel Works.

(d) The matter falls in the State Sphere.

Indian Exhibition in Moscow

1062. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on the 25th January, 1963 and state:

(a) how far the industrialists have taken direct interest in making the exhibition a real success; and

(b) what will be the cost of holding the exhibition and whether the Indian industrialists will bear their share?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The response of industrialists is reasonably good.

(b) The cost would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 70 lakhs; It is hoped to collect from industrialists and comercial enterprises contributions of about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Export Houses

1063. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement giving the names of the export houses established so far and state:

(a) the total foreign exchange allotted to each one of them;

(b) actual work done by them till now; and

(c) the principle and criteria followed by the Government in recognising these export houses?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is a laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1021/63].

Leipzig Spring Fair

1064. { Shri Yashpal Singh: / Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take part in this year's Leipzig Spring Fair;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of commodities which will be exhibited in this fair?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Leipzig Spring Fair 1963 took place from 3rd to 12th March. It is an annual International Trade Fair in which almost all countries, who trade with East European countries, take part. India also, as usual, took part in the Fair at trade level. The participation of Indian trade was a collective participation, co-ordinated and arranged at trade level by the Exhibition Directorate in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. About 10,000 sq. ft. floor area was utilised to arrange the representation of Indian trade.

2. There were two categories of participants in the collective India Pavilion, (a) trading parties and (b) non-trading parties. There were 52 trading parties and 75 non-trading parties. The trading parties send not only the samples of their goods but also send their representatives to canvass, negotiate and do trade on the spot. This year they sent 30 repsentatives. The non-trading parties send the samples of their goods for trade publicity purposes in order to stimulate and invoke trade interests. Trade enquiries received on behalf of the non-trading parties, as usual, are being handled by the government officials in charge of the pavilion and passed on to the manufacturers concerned. This year, the participation on the spot was in charge of an officer from the Indian Embassy at Prague under the guidance of the Indian Ambassador at Prgaue specially deputed for the purpose. As the Fair was closed only on the 12th of March, their reports are still awaited.

3. The commodities displayed at the Fair included samples of almost all the commodities included in the Trade Agreement between India and the G.D.R. There were representative samples of nearly 68 categories of goods including jute, tea, coffee, varieties of textiles and products of light engineering industries.

Precision Instrument Factory

1065. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the progress made in establishing the proposed Precision Instrument Factory in the Public Sector during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Two Precision Instruments plants are proposed to be established in India with the technical and financial assistance of the Government of U.S.S.R. The progress made in this regard is indicated below:—

Precision Instruments Plant, Kotah: The detailed project report from M/s. Prommash export, Moscow, is expected in May 1963 and further work at the factory site is expected to begin soon after. The scheme for training of Indian technicians in the factories in U.S.S.R. has been finalised.

Precision Instruments Plant, Kerala: The site for the project at Puthussery near Palghat has been selected and the Government of Kerala are taking steps to acquire land for the factory and township. The nomenclature of instruments to be manufactured in the plant has been tentatively finalised in consultation with the Soviet experts. The draft memorandum of instructions for the preparation of the detailed project report is being finalised.

Delegation for Promoting Export of Bananas

1066. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are sending a delegation to

find out banana markets in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the countries which this delegation will visit; and

(c) what is the foreign exchange requirement for this delegation to tour foreign countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

B'Twills and Hessian

1067. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of B'Twills and Hessian per ton; and

(b) how it compares with the market prices?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

	Cost of Production* (estimated) per ton	Market price per ton†
B'Twill	Rs. 1045—1128	Rs. 1117·50
Hessian	Rs. 1425—1525	Rs. 1760

*Based on Rs. 30 per maund for Assam Bottom and Rs. 21 per maund for cuttings.
†As on 2nd March, 1963.

Export of Agricultural Products

1068. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of export of agricultural products during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto 1st February, 1963);

(b) the main items exported; and

(c) the steps being taken to step up these exports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the value of exports of principal agricultural products during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (up to end of January 1963) is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Value Rs. lakhs

	1961-62	1962-63 (Apr-Jan) (Ten months)
Cereals	Neg.	12
Fruits and Vegetables	2478	2137
Spices	1757	1139
Feeding stuff (including oil cakes)	1871	2581
Unmanufactured tobacco	1404	1432
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	422	297
Wood (sandal, rose, etc.)	283	245
Cotton	2037	1838
Jute	Neg.	81
Other vegetable fibres	253	219
Crude vegetable materials, inedible (lac, gums, resins, etc.)	1539	1126
Vegetable oils	583	923
Essential oils	451	360
	13078	12390

(c) Several meaures have been taken to step up export of agricultural products. These include progressive relaxation of control on exports of such products, special allocation of fertiliser for the tobacco crop, supply of tin plates at concessional rates for packing cashew kernels for export, import of redrying equipment for unmanufactured tobacco, incentive schemes for export of vegetable oils, etc. Compulsory pre-shipment inspection and quality control schemes are being implemented in respect of tobacco, spices, etc., and a similar scheme is proposed to be introduced in respect of cashew kernels shortly.

Export Promotion Councils have been set up for spices, shellac cashew and tobacco for carrying on export promotion activities such as conducting market surveys, sending out trade delegations and study teams, undertaking publicity and maintaining liaison between Indian exporters and foreign importers. A summary of the general export promotion measures taken by the Government was recently made available to Hon'ble Members of Parliament in a Note on Export promotion.

Industries in Madras State

1069. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the list of projects set up in **Madras State** with Soviet Aid during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the nature of production and the production capacity of each; and

(c) how many are in Public Sector and how many in Private Sector?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Utilisation of Vanadium

1070. { Shri Maheswar Naik: / Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that vanadium-bearing iron ore deposits occur plentifully in the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa; and

(b) whether there is any endeavour either individually or in joint collaboration by the Central and the State Governments to utilize this rare material for alloy steel or any other industrial purposes?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Vanadium is used industrially either as Ferro-Vanadium in the manufacture of tool and alloy steels, or as Vanadium Pentoxide in certain other industries. An area of about 700 square miles has been reserved in Orissa for State exploitation. An application for industrial licence for the exploitation of these ores has also been received from the State Industrial Development Corporation. This is under consideration.

अमलाय में कागज का कारखाना

१०७१. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के अमलाय नामक स्थान में कागज का कारखाना खोला जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने के लिये विदेशी सहायता की भी जरूरत होगी और यदि हां, तो कहां से और किस रूप में ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी और उसकी उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या होगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । कम्पनी को भारत सरकार की अनुमति से यू० एस० एक्जिम बैंक से सीधे १८५ लाख डालर का ऋण मिल गया है ।

(ग) इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता १५० टन कागज तथा इतनी ही लुग्दी प्रति दिन होगी । इसकी कुल लागत का अनुमान १४ करोड़ रु० लगाया गया है ।

Tassar Silk Industry

1072. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Tassar Silk Industry is suffering for want of rearing facility in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Forest Departments are charging a heavy amount for rearing in those States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of people have been arrested in West Bengal for rearing Tassar Silk in that State; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to do away with this industry?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. A nominal tax is being levied by the State Governments to protect the trees from indiscriminate use. The present levies are:

West Bengal	. Rs. 15 per acre.
Bihar	. Rs. 2 - per 100 trees used for rearing.
Orissa	. Seventy-five Naye Paise for 60 trees plus royalty of Rs. 3 - per kahan of 1280 cocoons.

(c) According to the Central Silk Board there has been no arrest of people in West Bengal for rearing of tasar worms. It is, however, understood that the Forest Officers at Purulia and Midnapore in West Bengal have issued orders prohibiting rearing of tasar worms by those rearers who have not paid the tax.

(d) Does not arise.

Trade Delegation for Pakistan

1073. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation proposes to visit Pakistan to discuss trade relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, who has sponsored this delegation; and

(c) the places it proposes to visit?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). At the invitation of the Government of Pakistan, an official trade delegation is likely to go to Pakistan some time in May 1963 to negotiate a new Trade Agreement.

(c) The exact venue of the trade talks has not been fixed yet.

Development of Sericulture Industry

1074. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to Punjab for the plantation of Mulberry trees and development of sericulture industry separately during 1962-63;

(b) the amount that was utilised by the State; and

(c) the amount that is proposed to be given during 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Central assistance to the States is allotted on an Annual Plan basis for the sector "village and small industries" as a whole and not separately for different industries. On the basis of an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 3·73 lakhs in 1962-63 for the development of sericulture, including plantation of mulberry trees, the following central

assistance has been sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for 1962-63:—

Loan	..	Rs. 1·88 lakhs
Grant	..	Rs. 0·90 „

(c) The State Government in their Annual Plan for 1963-64 had proposed on outlay of Rs. 270·99 lakhs for village and small industries, including Rs. 6·8 lakhs for sericulture. The Planning Commission has agreed to a lump sum outlay of Rs. 268·49 lakhs for 1963-64 for the head Industry and Mining, comprising Large and Medium Industries, mineral development and village and small industries. The break up as between the various sectors has yet to be indicated by the State Government.

Fertilizer Factories

1075. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the production capacity of the fertilizer factories so far licensed for being set up in the private sector in each of the States or Union Territories:

(b) how many of them have been completed and how many are in the process of being erected;

(c) their present production capacity; and

(d) how far further licences are proposed to be issued in the ensuing year?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1022/63].

(d) There is no proposal to issue licences for fresh capacity in the private sector in the ensuing year.

फिरोजाबाद में कांच की चूड़ी के कारखाने

१०७६. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिरोजाबाद (आगरा—उत्तर प्रदेश) स्थित कांच की चूड़ी के कारखानों को मिलने वाला कोयले का कोटा स्थगित कर दिया गया है या घटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस सिलसिले में ग्लास इंडस्ट्रियल सिंडीकेट, फिरोजाबाद से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). फिरोजाबाद में कांच की चूड़ी बनाने के ७७ कारखानों में से १० कारखानों का जनवरी-जून, १९६३ तक का कोयले का कोटा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सलाह से स्थगित कर दिया गया या घटा दिया गया है। ऐसा करने का कारण यह है कि बताया जाता है कि ये कारखाने आवंटित किये गये स्टीम कोयले का उचित इस्तेमाल नहीं करते थे।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इन मामलों की फिर से जांच करने को कहा गया है।

खली

१०७७. **श्री कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने कारखाने खली तैयार करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके निर्यात के लिये सरकार ने भाड़े में कोई रियायत दी है ; और

(ग) इसके निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राज्य व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) संगठित क्षेत्र में ४६ कारखाने ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) १९६२ में लगभग २३.५२ करोड़ रु० ।

Heavy Engineering Projects in Vidarbha

1079. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new heavy engineering projects proposed to be located in Vidarbha area during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to establish such a project near Wardha besides the Heavy Structural Plant for which a firm decision has already been taken; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the proposal?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There is a proposal to set up an integrated project for the manufacture of Heavy Structurals and Heavy Plant and Vessels near Wardha in Vidarbha region.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to set up any other heavy engineering projects in Vidarbha region during the remaining period of the Third Plan.

Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon

1080. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mill, Rajnandgaon (Madhya Pradesh) was declared closed by the management about three months ago;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have written to the Central Government about it and also sought their advice in the matter; and

(c) what efforts are being taken to help the 3000 and odd workers of the mill who have been rendered jobless due to its closure?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government's views in the matter have been sought.

Newsprint Factory in Punjab

1081. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence was given to a party for setting up a Newsprint Factory in the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the progress made therein?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expert deputed by the Canadian collaborators of the Indian Company, is surveying the availability of raw materials in Punjab and Himachal Prades.

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12 hrs.

RE: REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF CHINESE TROOPS IN TIBET

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, before you take up the

next item, may I draw your attention to a matter of grave concern and seek your guidance? You know, Sir, that there have been reports about concentration of Chinese troops in Tibet and officially this has been admitted. It is a matter of grave concern to the country. Notices of some adjournment motions and calling attention notices have been given to you during the last two days. So far, you have been good enough not to disallow them. But in view of the urgency of the matter, if at the same time a decision is not taken and no statement is coming forward . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Prime Minister was not here and therefore I said that as soon as he comes, he will make a statement. I have asked the Office to inform those hon. Members who gave notice that I have admitted it and that a statement would be made as soon as the hon. Prime Minister returns.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The only thing that I have to submit in this matter is that both the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Defence Minister have chosen to absent themselves for two or three days when Parliament is in session and such urgent matters are postponed only because of their absence. It is rather very strange.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any harm would be done because of delay of one or two days taking place. I thought that it should be the hon Prime Minister who should make a statement.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): But there is great concern all over the country. On top of that . . .

Mr. Speaker: I appreciated that. I join in that concern; therefore, I at once admitted that.

Shri Hem Barua: We are more concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming today. As soon as he comes, if he has information, he might make a statement today or, at the latest, tomorrow.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDER UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) S.O. No. 581 dated the 4th March, 1963 issued under sub-section (I) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1018/63].

(ii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1961-62.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1019/63].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following Messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(2) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 20th March,

[Secretary]

1963, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Abid Ali
2. Shri Anand Chand
3. Shri Tarit Mohan Dasgupta
4. Shri R. S. Doogar
5. Shri B. K. Gaikwad
6. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram
7. Shri D. P. Karmarkar
8. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon
9. Prof. Mukut Behari Lal
10. Shri Mahesh Saran
11. Shri M. N. Govindan Nair
12. Shri G. Rajagopalan
13. Shri Shiva Nand Ramaul
14. Shri L. Lalit Madhob Sharma
15. Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee."

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

FOURTH REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Here comes the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

Re. *Reported Concentration of Chinese Troops in Tibet—Contd.*

Shri Hem Barua: Would you now inquire from the hon. Prime Minister if he is ready to make that statement?

Mr. Speaker: Let him have the information. He should wait.

12·03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as also the cut motions moved on the 21st March, 1963.

Out of five hours allotted, four hours and ten minutes have been exhausted. Shri Yashpal Singh was very particular to speak.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, मुझे दो चार सुझाव देने हैं ।

हमारा राष्ट्र गीत हमारा पवित्रतम गीत है और उससे हमें बड़ी स्फूर्ति मिलती है और जोश मिलता है । लेकिन उसको सुनाने का समय सोते समय कर दिया गया है । उसको सुनाया जाना चाहिये उठते समय क्योंकि वह हमको उठाने के लिए है, पर उसको सुनाया जाता है सोते वक्त । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस राष्ट्र गीत को

प्रातः काल गाया जाए, सोते समय न गाया जाए ।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो संसद समीक्षा के नाम से पांच मिनट का एक कार्यक्रम चलता था जिससे सारे देश के लोगों को संसद में क्या हो रहा है इसका पता लगता था, उसको बन्द कर दिया गया है । उसको फिर जारी करना चाहिए, यह मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है ।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में मंत्रियों को और कोई काम करने को नहीं है सिवाय भाषण करने के । ये भाषण रेडियो से भी ब्राडकास्ट किये जाते हैं । यह चीज इस नाजुक मौके पर शोभा नहीं देती । हमें इस समय लड़ाई के लिए तैयारी करनी चाहिए । Action speaks better than words. इस समय हमारी सारी इनरजी अपने डिफेंस को मजबूत करने में लगनी चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है कि ये भाषण बन्द किये जायें और देश को ठोस प्रोग्राम दिया जाए ।

रेडियो पर गानों में बहुत समय चला जाता है । इसको हमें इस संकट के समय बन्द करना चाहिए । हमको आज अपने समय की लड़ाई की तैयारी में और राइफल ट्रेनिंग में खर्च करना चाहिए । बूट पट्टी से बांधने से लेकर और जो काम है लड़ाई के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी ओर जनता का ध्यान खींचने में आज रेडियो को अपना योग देना चाहिए यह मेरा चौथा सजेशन है ।

मैं यही चार सुझाव देना चाहता था ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं ।

आज वर्तमान समय में जो सिनेमा में बन्दे गीत गाये जाते हैं उनके कारण हमारे देश के विद्यार्थियों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है । देखा गया है कि बड़े शहरों में दोपहर को सिनेमा नहीं चलते । लेकिन छोटे शहरों में दोपहर को सिनेमा चलते हैं । उस समय लड़कों का स्कूल जाने का समय होता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि लड़के स्कूलों में न जाकर सिनेमा में चले जाते हैं । वहां बुरे बुरे गाने सीखते हैं और चोरी करना आदि सीखते हैं और आपस में अश्लील बातें करते हैं और लड़कियों से अश्लील व्यवहार करते हैं । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि सिनेमा में गन्दे गाने नहीं होने चाहिएं और जिस प्रकार बड़े शहरों में होता है छोटे शहरों में भी सिनेमा दोपहर को नहीं खुलने चाहियें । इससे बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है । आज की नाजुक स्थिति में इस चीज पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed thankful to the various hon. Members who have participated in the discussion yesterday and today. As many as 20 Members have participated and most of them have paid very good compliments to the AIR during the present emergency. I think all sections of the House, including the Opposition, have come out with compliments for the patriotic songs that were given out on the AIR for the talks and for the features, etc. and many officers tell me that it is indeed an unprecedented thing that the AIR has come in for commendation, not condemnation as it used to be in the previous years.

An. Hon. Member: Condemnation is also there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That shows Parliament opinion is always discriminatory.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In the beginning, for ten days or so, the AIR was criticised for not being up to the expectations of the people. But, later on, it picked up and very soon it began to symbolise the aspirations and the emotions of the people. After all, the AIR is a people's institution, serving for the people. It must have a

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local character, local colour and all the feelings and emotions of the people must be reflected in the various songs and talks given out on the AIR. That way, during the present emergency the people have responded very well indeed. They were taken aback, they were stunned in the beginning, but later on they began to come out with their own donations, with their own recruitment and whether it is in the form of money or gold, people responded very well indeed during the emergency. And our own units, whether it is the AIR or whether it is the general film industry, though it is not our own institution directly owned by the Government, or the press in general or the publications also, have come up well to the expectations of the people and they have served well, all told, by and large, during the present emergency.

Sir, Mr. Prabhat Kar complained that the AIR was hesitant in coming up to meet the challenge of the Chinese aggression. I do not think that the AIR was hesitent at all. We are only trying to contact all the artistes, all the composers, all the poets, etc. so that they could compose songs, talks etc. and then we give it out on the AIR. They could not just do it or pass a resolution. They had to contact a large number of people, poets and artistes and that took some little time. But, the hesitancy was not there. If there was any hesitancy on the part of anybody to condemn aggression, it was elsewhere. I know Shri Prabhat Kar need not say that the A.I.R. was hesitant in denouncing aggression or coming up to peoples expectation.

Today, we have a large number of poets responding to the call of the A.I.R., a number of musicians, a number of artistes, and it is really commendable that all of them have done exceedingly well. We have received letters from the Chief Ministers, from various public men, that the A.I.R. is doing excellent work in the present emergency. I have visited a number of stations—a majority of the stations and wherever I went, I used to contact the local non-officials and journalists also. All of them unanimously say that the A.I.R. is doing excellent work that has been reflected in the proceedings of yesterday here.

That does not mean that we should be complacent. We have not reached that stage of perfection where we can say that there is nothing more to be done or nothing can be improved. No institution perhaps can say that we have reached that stage of perfection. We are certainly trying to be in constant touch with the people and the peoples aspirations must be embodied in the Radio broadcasts.

It is not merely the A.I.R. As I said in the beginning, the press and the film industry also have responded well. In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the film artistes have come in large numbers with their personal donations and they have also given songs for films. They have donated some documentaries to the Government. In all the theatres, these films are also being shown today. All these have helped to keep up the morale of the people.

The press also, by and large,—I shall come to it later—have done exceedingly well. The way in which newspapers have responded to my appeal for advertising space is really unprecedented. All the newspapers big and small, language papers, English papers, have responded very well, indeed, to my appeal. They have donated space, and perhaps it will continue for a longe time to come, for keeping up the morale of the people. I must express my appreciation of the wholehearted co-operation this Ministry has received from the press and other organisations engaged in the field of publicity. For instance, to my appeal, over 1100 newspapers and periodicals have been publishing

slogans in prominent positions and have donated generous space for advertisements relating to the emergency. Master Printers Fedaration, the All India Advertising Agencies Association, the National Advertisers and individual agencies not only offered their support and co-operation to the Directorate of Advertising, but gave a new direction to advertising in this country. The offer is unprecedented in our history and I am sure I can depend on these in assisting us to keep up the national morale.

I also pay my tribute to all the artistes and poets who have come out with various articles and compositions. I certainly pay my tribute to the numerous people, not merely Station Directors and their staff, but various non-officials, poets, authors and composers. They helped us in building up the morale of the people.

Coming to the need for transmitters, there is no difference of opinion in this matter. Whether it is the Opposition or the Government, Ministers and Members also, we all feel that we must have more powerful transmitters to meet the present emergency. But, situated as we are, we have to be content with what is provided in the Third Plan and what we can get in the Third Plan. We are making every effort to see whether we can get some more additional transmitters in this connection. Two 50 kw. transmitters have arrived in Delhi, which were provided in the Second Plan. Two more 100 kw. short wave transmitters also will be arriving in the course of this year which will also be installed in Delhi, which will mostly be utilised for external broadcasts and to some extent to the home service also. Therefore, the addition of 50 k.w. short-wave transmitters immediately, and 100 k.w. transmitters in the course of the year will add considerably to our external broadcasting, though, of course, we would not be able to reach all parts of the globe; perhaps, even a very powerful transmitter would not be able to do it. But, to a large extent, the targeted areas would be covered considerably by these additions to our equipment as it is.

In the Third Plan also, we have five 100 k.w. transmitters provided for. We have not yet obtained the foreign exchange necessary for it. We have not yet placed orders. I do hope that in the course of the year or so we shall be able to get released the foreign exchange necessary for these additional 100 k.w. transmitters, and they will be arriving, I hope, by the end of the Third Plan when we shall be in a better position also. After the emergency also, we tried to get some more transmitters, that is, six short-wave transmitters of 100 k.w., and one, if possible, of 1000 k.w., and we are making all the efforts necessary to get it processed at the various committees and things like that. Let us see whether we can get them during the present emergency.

Therefore, we are very much alive to the need for powerful transmitters to strengthen our transmitters indeed. But we also want something else. It is not merely the transmitters that are needed, but it is also the directional aerial systems. Sometimes, we have to beam it to certain targeted areas. Now, what is happening is that the same aerial system is perhaps being used for various countries, and that is not a perfect system, and, therefore, the reception is variable, and it is not steady and it is not firm. Therefore, we want transmitters; we want also directional aerial systems for the various targeted areas. I hope that we shall also be allotted the necessary frequencies, because, after all, the short-wave band is very much congested now. All countries are trying to share the same short-wave band, and we must be allotted the necessary frequencies. We do not want to infringe upon any international convention in this matter; while some other countries can do so with impunity, we do not want to do it; as members of

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the international organisation, we have to go and plead for our frequencies, and only when they are allotted we shall be able to operate on them. Otherwise, of course, there are countries which do a little piracy and unauthorisedly use other people's frequencies and they try to drown the other broadcasts and things like that. We do not want to do any such thing. I hope that we shall be able to get all these frequencies in the course of the next few years, and our organisation will be strengthened to that extent.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida somehow got some wrong figures. He seemed to think that 47 per cent of AIR's income was from either Gujarat or the Gujarati-speaking people. I do not know where from he got those figures. Our figures show that Gujarat stands No. 5 in the number of listeners' radio licences. The first is, of course, Bombay, then the second is Calcutta, the third is Madras, the fourth is Punjab, and the fifth is Gujarat, and the income also to that extent will be less from Gujarat.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I still hold that view.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Gujarat has only about 2,22,000 licencees as against about 25 lakhs all over the country. It is only about 2,22,000 in Gujarat proper.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The Gujarati-speaking people are there in Maharashtra, Calcutta and all other places. I still hold that view. They are businessmen and they are in possession of radios.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In Gujarat proper, the number of radio licences is less than 10 per cent as compared to that all over the country. It is only 2,22,000 or so out of about 25 lakhs. So, it is less than 10 per cent. Even if we take a large number of Gujarati-speaking people in Bombay, Calcutta and other places, still it cannot be more than another two or three per cent; it cannot be more than 12 or 13 per cent in all. So, I do not know wherefrom he got that figure of 47 per cent. But, apart from that, perhaps, I do not know, it may be a little mistake of a zero somewhere . . . .

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I shall prove it to you. Even taking your figure of 9 per cent or 12 per cent, the amount will work to about Rs. 40 lakhs. Even if you work out on the basis of the minimum of 9 per cent, it will come to that figure. And still, how much money are you spending?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is all right. I do not contest that figure of Rs. 40 lakhs or whatever it is. But, to say that 47 per cent of the income is from Gujarat is . . . .

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am referring to the Gujarati-speaking people.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: . . . an exaggeration. 47 per cent is an exaggerated figure.

Anyhow, he has pleaded for strengthening the stations and transmitters in Gujarat. That is an independent matter.

Mr. Speaker: Probably because the Minister can speak Gujarati, he includes him also.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Even then, it won't be 47 per cent.

He wanted strengthening of Rajkot station and Ahmedabad station, and of course, a reception/originating station in Bhuj also because of its local flavour and local folk songs and things like that. All these are certainly being attended to. Ahmedabad is already a 50 kw. station, quite powerful indeed.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It cannot reach even South Gujarat.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am coming to that.

We recently strengthened Rajkot station. It had only 1 kw. Now it has 20 kw. It was commissioned some time in October and is already operating. We are also thinking of having a station at Bhuj with some studio facilities also. Limited programme originating facilities will be provided there, but it will be a sort of receiving station. During the Third Plan, Gujarat will have three stations: Ahmedabad-Baroda, Rajkot and Bhuj.

With regard to the other complaint that even South Gujarat will not be able to listen to Ahmedabad, even at the end of the Third Plan we will be able to cover only 74 per cent of the population of the country and only 61 per cent of the area. This relates to firm listening. Towards the evening perhaps, the entire area may be covered, but during daytime even at the end of the Third Plan, when we hope to have 59 transmitters and 30 receiving centres, and when these are installed, we would be able to cover only 74 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the area. As I said, towards the evening and during winter months, the entire area may be covered.

Therefore, the facilities are still inadequate. It will be perhaps in the fourth Plan that we will be able to cover the entire area and population of the country. So whatever has been provided for the time being must be taken. We must plan to get all these transmitters installed during this Plan. But for the time being we have to carry on with what we have; we cannot do anything more. After all, we do feel the need for extended facilities, but our finances being what they are and our necessities being what they are, we cannot do more for the time being.

As regards the point made that Africa must be covered our intention is certainly to cover some countries of Africa. Bombay is trying to do it. Delhi is also trying to cover some African countries. But there again, we want more powerful transmitters. We shall see what we can do about it.

Shri Karni Singhji wanted that more community listening sets must be made available to State Governments. So far 85,000 sets have been made available to them. The responsibility for locating them and looking after them is that of State Governments. We are trying to give them a subsidy at Rs. 125 per set. Most of the State Governments are taking full advantage of this grant and are trying to go ahead with spreading community listening in almost all big villages. I think by the end of the Third Plan, every village with a population of 700 or 800 will be able to have its own community listening set. That will be a good coverage indeed. In the present year, the original provision was only for 6,100 community sets. But for 1963-64, due to the emergency, the Planning Commission have agreed to step it up to 25,000 sets. We have asked State Governments to come forward with their proposals. They will all be distributed according to their requirements. I am sure this 25,000 will be available to the State Governments in 1963-64.

My hon. friend Shri Dharmalingam has raised many issues, from nationalisation of stodios and theatres on the film side to his main objection regarding the word "Akashvani". I know vaguely that there was some agitation in Madras about this word, but I do not understand what exactly it is. For once, a South Indian term, because originally Mysore had this word, has been accepted all over India. I do not know why our friends should be angry that a South Indian word has been accepted by North India.

An Hon. Member: It is a Sanskrit word.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It may be Sanskrit, Bengali or Hindi. The authors of the original word were

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Mysorean, and that has been accepted by everybody.

"Vanoli" is also being retained. The Tamil Listener is called "Vanoli". Whenever there is a Tamil programme from Madras and Trichy stations, they precede it by saying that it is Madras Vanoli Station or Trichy Vanoli Station. If it is a music programme or an English talk, the listeners are not merely Tamilians, but others also. Southern Andhra is also covered by Madras Station. Therefore, we do not use it on all occasions, but whenever there is a purely Tamil programme, we use it. Wo do want certain words like 'Rashtrapati", "Pradhan mantri", to become common all over the country.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : जब भारतीय भाषाओं में किसी अंग्रेजी शब्द का इक्वीवेलेंट न मिले तो संस्कृत में से ले लेना चाहिये । इसमें कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But it is of Mysore coinage. I want some of these words like "Vidhan Sabha", whatever their origin, to become common in all the States of the country. Otherwise, in Tamil they call it "Makkal Manram", and it may create confusion.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Why can you not standardise these words?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They are being standardised. Even in Urdu broadcasts, we do not say "wazir-e-azam", but we say "pradhan mantri", and use other words like Rashtrapati. Some of these words are being standardised in all the languages, whether Urdu, Malayalam or Assamese.

Therefore, there is nothing wrong with "Akashvani". Wherever possible, "Vanoli" also is being used. Therefore, my friends from the DMK need not object to the word. It is a standard and a good name.

Shri Dharmalingam (Tiruvannamalai): Any objection to "Vanoli"?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No objection. It is being used. Your Tamil Listener is also called "Vanoli". We have not removed the name, but for all-India purposes, "Akashvani" is a good word. Otherwise, people going in large numbers to Trichy do not know what "Vanoli" is. In Telugu it can be translated into "Minnolivu", sound from the sky. Then they are different words, and it is not in the interests of our homogeniety and emotional integration.

Shri Dharmalingam: I wanted it only for Trichy and Madras Tamil programmes.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Wherever it is a purely Tamil programme, it is being used. Whenever other people are listening, perhaps they use the words "All India Radio" or "Akashvani". So, it depends on the situation. We have no particular objection to "Vanoli" being used, but "Akashvani" must be popularised and made known to every one.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Was that objection contained in his Tamil speech?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They want it to be known always as "Vanoli".

Shri Patel wanted that more people should be invited to speak about agricultural subjects. Certainly I think all the stations are trying to get experts in agriculture to speak to the kisans about the problems of agriculture in the rural programmes.

I do not know what is happening in Ahmedabad: it was said that some people are being invited who are not popular and so on. I do not know who they are and what it is. But I shall make enquiries because I am going there tomorrow.

I need not say anything more about AIR, because as I said in the beginning, it is a very difficult thing indeed;

we have to do it in 17 principal languages, in 51 dialects and 88 tribal languages. All these things have to be done. They cannot be done overnight and one cannot create all these songs and talks at once. We did not expect the Chinese aggression. They betrayed us and one does not have the songs in the drawers, as it were. We did not expect the Chinese aggression. It all takes time. There was no hesitancy on the part of AIR at all. I am indeed thankful that the AIR has been commended and I hope the good work that is undertaken by the AIR now will be continued with greater tempo and with greater gusto, to keep up the morale of the people during the present emergency.

I now come to the very difficult question of the press. Certainly we do not want big papers to flourish at the cost of the small papers. We do not want the papers to be managed by industrialists. We do not want the integrity and the individuality of the paper to be submerged by the overwhelming and over-powerful proprietor of the newspaper. Certainly we do not want that. It is not in the interests of public life. Regimentation of ideas is not desirable and that way our democracy also would not grow. There must be a variety of types of newspapers; a variety of newspapers must be available to the reading public and the editors must have their own standing, their own experience and integrity, and as far as possible, we would not like the industrialists managing the newspaper industry. But somehow it has come over a long number of years. Some of these newspapers have been acquired by other industrialists, and today, what we should do is a matter to be considered. What has happened previously, after all, we all know. It is glaring. But what should be done now, in the present juncture, how we are going to help the small newspapers as against the metropolitan newspapers, is a thing which has to be considered in all its aspects. Certainly I am convinced now that there is no use in delaying the constitution of a Press Council. I hope that in the next session, the Press Council Bill will be introduced, and it will certainly be taken up in Parliament, and then necessary legislation will be undertaken, and the constitution of the Press Council will also be done as early as possible, because we do not want to delay it. Nothing is gained by delaying the constitution of the Press Council. Let the Press Council be constituted; let them go into all the aspects of the press, the metropolitan press, the monopolist tendencies, and all those matters. All those matters could certainly be referred, as was envisaged by the Press Commission in their report, to the Press Council. Let us see how they will try to tackle this problem. It is a difficult question because we have to amend so many Acts, and perhaps the Constitution also has to be amended. I do not know; I am not a lawyer. Whatever it is, it is a matter which has to be handled very carefully and skilfully, and there is no use of rushing into the matter, because there are so many legal and constitutional questions involved. We do want that the Press Council should go into this question; and as far as the question that the power of the press should not be in a few hands is concerned, it is of course unassailable. Everybody agrees on that matter. Therefore, there is no difference of opinion between the views expressed either by the Opposition or by the Congress, and the Government, with regard to this matter. Whether it is an irresponsible comment or presentation of news, that has nothing to do with the bigness of the paper. A small paper can be irresponsible; a big paper can be irresponsible; a metropolitan paper can be irresponsible; a taluka paper can be irresponsible. But that has nothing to do with this. In the present emergency, the Home Ministry, in consultation with our Ministry, is constantly keeping an eye on what is being presented or what is being commented upon in the newspapers, and by and large, except for a few exceptions, the

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press has responded very well indeed. They are sort of controlling themselves. Of course, there may be a few exceptions, but newspapers by and large are responding well. The Home Ministry also is looking into the matter in consultation with our Ministry.

With regard to monopoly, there are three types of tendencies now. One is, other industries trying to control the newspaper industry. Another tendency is some paper having a number of chains, composite units and things like that, starting a number of papers, periodicals, etc. The third tendency is sometimes they become merely party papers. That means they do not take an objective view of things. They just express the views of a group or party. That again is not quite desirable.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): One is money monopoly and the other is political monopoly.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Prime Minister was speaking the other day at the Press Institute. He said, on the one hand, to have an editor who has no firm views of his own—he may have certain inclinations—is very unsatisfactory. On the other hand, an editor whose views are so firm and rigid that he does not see anything else is equally unsatisfactory. Suppose there is some political party paper, may be the Communist party paper or the Jan Sangh party paper and suppose the editor has got firm views and he does not see anything else, that is not also quite desirable for the growth of independent newspapers. In that way, we do require a number of qualifications for an editor. We want objective presentation and objective editorial comments, without any interference from outside, from the proprietor or from anybody else. The editor must show his own personality in the matter. There is no controversy about this. Let us see whether the Press Council will be able to tackle these problems to our satisfaction. The Bill also will be coming up very soon.

Mr. M. L. Dwivedi complained that no language newspaper was sent to the front and things like that. It is not true. Whenever facilities were given for newspapermen to be sent to Ladakh or NEFA, language papers were included in the press team. It is not true that only English correspondents are given these facilities. Whenever any facilities were asked for by the language newspapers, they were given and they were also sent to the front.

It is certainly our policy to help small newspapers. Even with regard to newsprint or advertisements, we shall see whether we can give them a helping hand. In granting newsprint, the smaller newspapers are being favoured. If it is less than 100 tons, all that is granted from the imported quota, which is cheaper and we do not insist on Nepa newsprint being imposed on them. Only in the case of bigger newspapers, which take more than 100 tons, a Nepa content of 25 per cent or whatever it is, is insisted, though it is sometimes 50 per cent costlier than the imported newsprint. The smaller papers do not also have the 2½ per cent cut on the quota of newsprint allotted to them. The bigger papers have to take a 2½ per cent cut. In the case of the smaller papers, if it is a six page paper, they can ask for 8 pages and ask for additional newsprint. In a week, including the Sunday Supplement, they can go up to 8·57. That is the fillip given to the smaller newspapers, while the size of the bigger newspapers has been freezed, either to 57 or 61, whichever is less and things like that. The smaller papers do not have this handicap at all.

With regard to the advertisements also, though, of course, it is not fully satisfactory yet, I can say that for the first time, in the display advertise-

ments, the language papers get 51·1 per cent of the money allotted to the newspapers. That means English newspapers get only 49 and odd per cent and language newspapers get 51 and odd per cent in the matter of display advertisements for the first time. Previously it used to be less, 43 per cent, 48 per cent and like that. For the first time it has crossed the 50 per cent mark. In the classified advertisements the position is still inadequate. A few years ago it used to be only 8 per cent. Only 8 per cent of the money for classified advertisements used to be given to language newspapers.

Shri Hem Barua: What about my objection to the giving of newsprint for 25,000 copies to a paper which is still in the embryonic stage?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I will come to that. In the matter of classified advertisements, this year they have crossed the one-third limit. As I said, it used to be 8 per cent a few years ago. Last year, in 1961-62, it came to 21·9 per cent, and in 1962-63, up to February, it is 33·7 per cent—I am talking in terms of money and not space.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Only a few papers get it.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are about 800 odd language papers that get advtrtisements. Again, this policy is also under consideration. We will have to consult the UPSC also in this matter—because we do it for them—in which papers we should advertise and things like that. It is constantly under our scrutiny, and we shall see whether we can give some more money to the language newspapers.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Supposing there is an English paper which gets advertisements from the Government and the same paper starts a vernacular paper also just to carry on propaganda, will that paper get separate advertisements?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: As it is, under the existing policy, if an English paper owns a language paper also, either of them is taken for the purpose of giving advertisements. Whichever is more popular is given the advertisements. Sometimes it is the language paper which is more popular. I know cases in Calcutta and other places where the language paper is taken for the purpose of giving advertisements. If the English paper is more popular and it is more in circulation, then the English paper is taken. But both of them are not taken if they are owned by the same proprietor. Either the language paper does not get it or the English paper does not get it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : आप ग्राहक संख्या के हिसाब से क्यों नहीं विज्ञापनों का बंटवारा करते हैं ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It cannot be purely on circulation basis because, after all the full particulars of all newspapers and periodicals which ask for Government of India advertisements are recorded in the directory of advertisements and visual publicity. Any newspaper or periodical which satisfies the required standard is considered for advertisements subject to the limitation of funds and according to the requirements of each release in the matter of local, regional or all-India coverage content intended to be secured. Papers of even 1000 circulation or more are used for suitable advertisements if they conform to other standards. Over 1200 papers are at present being used for Government of India advertisements. In fact, over 75 per cent of the total number of papers used and 55 per cent of the space taken for display advertisements is in the small circulation category of 1,000 to 10,000. However, as funds are limited and it is not possible to use all papers for each and every advertisement. Supposing we want to advertise for a Tamil sub-editor, it is no use advertising for it in Bihar and other places. If we want engineers,

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for instance, we must advertise for it in such papers which will ordinarily be read by engineering graduates so that they can respond to the advertisement. But merely giving that advertisement in a tehsil paper, it would not evoke any response.

Dr. Govind Das (Jabalpur): Out of these 1200 papers, may I know how many are English papers and how many are language papers, and out of the money which is spent on advertisements, may I know how much is given to the English papers and how much is given to the language papers?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That I have already given. There are 700 or 800 or even more language papers. In terms of money, in the case of classified advertisements 33:7 per cent go to the language papers and the rest to English papers, whereas in the case of display advertisements 51·1 per cent go to language papers and the rest go to English papers. In the matter of display advertisements the language papers are leading from last year, but in the matter of classified advertisements it is still only, one-third. We shall certainly see whether we can push up the percentage to language papers to the extent possible because, as I said, we have to take the UPSC into consultation at every step because we act as their agents and we cannot do anything without their consent.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : आप भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को लैंग्वेज पेपर कहते हैं, क्या अंग्रेजी सुपर लैंग्वेज है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अंग्रेजी को हम अपनी लैंग्वेज नहीं समझते ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They are the only well-understood expressions:

"language papers" and "English papers".

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : हमें अपने पत्रों को इंडियन लैंग्वेज पेपर कहना चाहिए ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: All right, we can say "Indian language papers".

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I maintain that English is an Indian language.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Barrow has no doubt, when these two words are used, what is intended.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We will say Indian language papers.

Then I come to the question of films. Of course, every year there is criticism about censorship, about many *raddi* songs being introduced into the Hindi pictures and things like that. Our instructions are very definite. We do not want anything vulgar or obscene to be displayed on the screen. We know that thousands of people go and see pictures including ladies, children and others. We do want our film industry to rise to the occasion and lift up the standards.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : आपके आदेशों का पालन नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री बे० गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं क्या करूं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : सेंसर ढीला है ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Some say "bahooth dheela", some say "very rigid". I have asked the opinion of some foreign people who came here. They had gone round the world, to countries like Japan, America, England and other places. I asked: "What do you think about our censor rules?" They said: "Your rules are very rigid. What we allow and what is allowed in other countries like Japan or England are cut out here, and even the industrialists are most unhappy about it." This is what they said. I know the feelings in the House and elsewhere, that our censorship is not very strict and things like that. It is said that sometimes things escape their notice.

Anyhow, we shall try to meet the panel of judges personally and impress upon them the need for raising the standards.

A few days ago there was a non-official resolution here about the length of the films to be cut down to 11,000 feet or 10,000 feet. Of course, ultimately, it was withdrawn. But the Finance Minister, in the Finance Bill, has now introduced a sort of additional impost on the lengthier films. Any film above 10,663 feet or 3,250 metres will have to pay a higher excise duty. On every print that they take, they will have to pay on the first eight pictures 15 naye paise instead of the present 10 naye praise; 25 naye paise instead of 15 naye paise on the next 12; 35 naye paise instead of 20 naye paise on the next 15, and over that they will have to pay 50 naye paise. That means, indirectly, we are trying to influence them to curtail their length and try to be within the limit of 10,663 feet. If the length is more they will have to pay at the enhanced rate. If they keep up to the limit of 10,663 feet they need pay only at the old rate; otherwise they will have to pay this very stiff additional tax. Therefore, we do hope that films will be able to conform to the limit of 10,663 feet and they will try to improve their standards as expressed by many hon. Members here. Without curtailing the length of the pictures by any hard and fast rule we have tried to do it indirectly. I hope this will improve the quality of the pictures.

Of course, even with 10,000 feet they can introduce some songs, some dances and things like that. Anyhow, we shall see what we can do to improve the standard of the pictures. During the last ten years the quality of Indian pictures has certainly improved, and they are attaining recognition in international festivals. Therefore, we need not be so much worried that our standards are falling. Some of our pictures have got international recognition. That is a very good thing. We want more and more of our pictures to try and win international recognition.

With regard to the nationalisation of studios and theatres, as Shri Dharmalingam wanted, perhaps it is not feasible now. We can talk about it later.

An Hon. Member: Is that socialism

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are quite a large number of theatres and studios. Also it is a creative art. I do not know whether Government can enter into creative art and nationalise all the studios, make pictures of our own and then try to put them into the theatres. It is rather a difficult thing. Anyway, I do not want to say anything about the future but, for the time being, it is not at all feasible.

With regard to the national anthem, to start with, in the city theatres we hope we will be able to play the national anthem and it will be for a duration of 18 seconds.

Shri Barrow: Why this abridged version? Why not you have the full anthem?

Is there any thing wrong in playing the full anthem?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That it will take about 77 seconds. A large number of people, both literates and illiterates, in fact, all sorts of people go to see the show. For example, in the show from 10 to 1 in the night, if you want all the people to stand up after the show for 57 seconds, sometimes it may not be possible. To start with, let us begin with 18 seconds. This is also an approved version; it has been approved by the Home Ministry. We have given them the song, the chorus and all that.

An Hon. Member: Are you not undermining the sanctity of the national anthem thereby?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Originally, it consisted of six songs. Now we have taken only the first song. Then, this first song is being curtailed to a duration of 18 seconds. To begin with,

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

even in the cities if we can make the people stand to attention for 18 seconds, we have achieved something. Let us do it bit by bit. In that way, we can inculcate disclipline and things like that.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): May I respectfully submit that I have noticed on a couple of nights that when the national anthem is being played the people do not stand to attention. They go on walking. I think that is a greater insult to our flag than anything else.

Shri Barrow: The picture of the flag which is put up on the movies and which is fluttering is most decrepit looking.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is an interim arrangement made by the theatres. We are trying to have a standard version. The song has been approved and it is being sent to Bombay. We are trying to have a standard fluttering flag and song so that everybody should stand to attention and pay respect to the national flag when the national anthem is being played. Further, the theatres have to buy it and every three months it has to be reproduced because it will be worn out as it is shown three of four times every day. Therefore, it is a little costly affairs. Yet, we expect that the theatres will co-operate with us and, to start with, we will have it at least in the cities. The theatres will do it and try to inculcate that sense of discipline and respect to the national flag when the national anthem is being played.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Many people do not know that they have to stand up. Why not educate the people?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It will take some time to discipline them, and that is the purpose of this item. Otherwise, there is no need to do it; we did not do it all these years, because we were afraid that due respect would not be shown to the flag and to the national anthem.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh says that we should not be lulled into sleep by the national anthem instead of enlivening ourselves and making us energetic and active in the morning.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That was about radio. Here we are talking about the theatres. We shall see whether it should be for awakening or lulling into sleep and what is the proper time for playing the national song. We shall consider that.

Then, though we have no "Know Thy Country" series, we are showing some of the big projects, some of the States like Nagaland, South India, Bombay State etc. to the rest of the country through the Films Division shows. Shri Karni Singhji wants that we should have "Know Thy Country" series. We have no objection; we shall consider it. We shall intensify that scheme of projecting one part of India to the rest of the country so that people might know that all parts of India are, after all, under the same leadership, same Constitution, same flag etc. That way, we do hope that it will pave the way for emotional integration.

There seems to be some feeling that the film *Dil Tera Diwana* was shown in Madras and not in Bombay. This picture was produced in Madras, and, therefore, it was incumbent that the picture should be shown in Madras first. Then, there is another feeling that perhaps it was approved of by Tamilians and Telugus who did not know Hindi, which is not true, for out of the people who saw it two at least were those whose mother tongue was Urdu and two at least whose mother tongue was Hindi. Hindi and Urdu-speaking people alone have seen it at Madras. Therefore, the feeling expressed in the other House that it was passed in Madras by people who did not know Hindi is not at all correct. Then, again, that film has run in Tamil; it has run in Telugu. This is

the Hindi version of *Dil Tera Diwana*. It is not as if it is a new picture. Originally, it was a Tamil picture. Then it was produced in Telugu and then it was made into Hindi.

There was some little criticism about the Films Division. They did produce 20 quickies or perhaps more and 7 documentaries, including one on "Shifting Line of the Chinese Aggression" and things like that and on "United we stand". But these things cannot be done overnight. It requires elaborate preparation and things like that. In the beginning, we were trying to get two quickies a week.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : मैंने यह कहा था कि चीनियों ने जब बहुत बड़ी बड़ी डौक्यूमेंटरीज दुनिया भर की पेश की हैं, तब हमारे फिल्म्स डिवीजन ने प्रतिरक्षा पर कोई ऐसी डौक्युमेंटरी नहीं पेश की जो कि एक, एक या दो मिनट से ज्यादा की हो ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Their entire organisation is geared up to such propaganda; their transmitters, their press, the entire organisation is geared up to that sort of perfidious propaganda; we have not done that.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We must try.

Shri Hem Barua: Why does he talk about perfidious propaganda? It would mean that our propaganda has become perfidious.

Mr. Speaker: That was not his intention; he was referring to Chinese propaganda.

Shri Hem Barua: But the language gives that impression.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are not geared up to that regimented organisation. The Films Division has done its best and it is going to do quite a lot of good work.

With regard to the point raised by Shri Malhotra, we will try to impress upon them that proper standards are maintained. The instructions are already there, but we will try to impress upon them to maintain or carry out them. After all, it is not being done by Government or by Secretaries; it is being done by non-officials. We shall impress upon them this point.

Shri Malhotra suggested that "On to Victory" exhibition should be shown all over the country. Already, it was shown in 50 places and it is expected that over two million people have already seen it. Everywhere it has created great enthusiasm. Therefore, it will be carried to all other places.

Shri Ansar Harvani wanted that the distribution of pamphlets and posters should be properly done. Over ten crore pieces of literature have been produced by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity and also 20 posters and 17 folders. 10 crore posters were printed and distributed everywhere. They were sent to the State Directors, District Planning Officers, State Publicity Officers, Block Development Officers and even to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि जितने शब्द लिखे गये उनमें अंग्रेजी के शब्दों का कितना प्रतिशत था और भारतीय भाषाओं का उनके मुकाबले कितना था ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I think it was done in quite a number of languages. I have seen it in my own language in some of the villages in my constituency.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is mostly in English.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No, no. I do not know whether he has gone out of Delhi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: There was an exhibition in the Central Hall and we were shown all the pamphlets. It

[Shri M. L. Dwivedi]

appeared as if the pamphlets were prepared for England and America, and not for India.

Shri B. Gopala Reddi: I have seen it in many languages. I have seen it in Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. If he wants the figures, I will certainly inform him how many posters were printed in different languages.

डा० गोविन्द दास : दिल्ली में क्या हुआ ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: दिल्ली में भी। Why do you say that it was done only in English? It was done in Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi and all other languages.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I meant the Indian languages, because the English-knowing people are only two per cent in India.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is true. Quite a large number are printed in Indian languages. I am quite confident of that.

An Hon. Member: What about languages other than Hindi?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Other languages, I said.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are, of course, other criticisms about the Publications Division, as to the way in which some of the Urdu pamphlets were printed and things like that. The Publications Division has published or distributed 24 lakh pamphlets. 14 titles were translated into various languages. Sometimes we have to indent on the private presses also. Our presses cannot cope with the work. If some printing is mistakenly done, I am sorry for it. We will try to improve upon it.

13 hrs.

About the invitation card, it was a freak invitation card which was received by Shri Dharmalingam. My own card was all right. My name and the Vice-President's name were all right in that. I have seen some other invitation cards also. Only the card that was received by Shri Dharmalingum somehow is badly printed. We are sorry for that and we shall see that printing of all cards is of equal quality. It is true that for a ceremony connected with printing the printing must be of quality. I am sorry that that particular card was received by Shri Dharmalingum.

Shri Hem Barua wanted to know why a particular paper was given newsprint for 25,000 copies. Ordinarily, our policy is to give it for 10,000 copies in the first instance and later on, after three months or so, to review the position. That was the position some time ago. But when the Order was not in force sometime in June or July we gave to another paper something more, that is, upto 35,000 copies or something like that. When a newspaper comes and says, "I am going to be in the metropolis, the capital of the country and am going to have very keen competition from well-organised papers already in the field and with enormous resources and things like that; I will not be able to put out a paper with less than 25,000 copies; it will not be a viable unit; my paper is going to be a very cheap paper costing 8 nP as against 13 or 16 nP of the other papers" and when he comes and promises that his advertisement space will not at any time be more than 25 per cent, under all those circumstances, I thought that it must be our duty to encourage a paper like that. It is going to stand all these well-organised papers which are having a large circulation and vast resources. It is going to be a cheap paper which will be available to the common man in the streets of Delhi. Under all these circumstances we thought it wise to make it an economically viable unit. That is all; nothing more. Perhaps, they asked for something more, that is, for 50,000 or 60,000. But we said, "You better start with 25,000". We examined the economics of it and

then we thought that 25,000 copies would be an economically viable unit. Therefore we gave it. It is going to be a very cheap paper costing 8 *Naye Paise.*

Shri Hem Barua: May I know it this paper is still in the offing? Whatever that might be, is it not a fact that this paper also belongs to a very well-organised financial party?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know which party it is which is financially organised.

Shri Hem Barua: I know. I said yesterday that it belongs to an institution which has an asset of Rs. 72 lakhs, that it has a news magazine and that only 4,000 copies are circulated of that news magazine. In that context I said that here is a paper that has been particularly favoured because it is going to help a section of the opinion of the Government. There was a political motive. That is what I said.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am not going into the question of what party it is going to reflect or what party ideology it is going to reflect and all that. It may be very pleasing to me, or it may not be pleasing to me; yet, I cannot stifle a paper all because it is not going to toe my line. After all, the freedom of the press is not being curtailed. Without going into all that, we went into the economics of it and found that 10,000 copies will not be an economically viable unit. We welcomed the idea that it was going to limit its advertisement space to 25 per cent and that it will be the cheapest paper in Delhi, perhaps all over India, costing 8 nP, available to the common man. Therefore, under these circumstances we did allow....

Shri Hem Barua: What is the guarantee that it will not increase the price? In order to have newsprint it might come out with that suggestion, but where is the guarantee that it is not going to increase its price? These are very lame excuses, I must say, given in order to pamper a paper that is their favourite.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It should be.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Savitri Nigam has stood up about half a dozen times and the hon. Minister has been yielding to other hon. Members but not to her.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): That is because he could not see me. While the hon. Minister has given very useful information about many subjects and has replied to almost all the points, he has forgotten to mention about one of the most important media of mass instruction. I would like to know whether he has got any plan regarding the use of television.....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow her to make a speech now. She can only say that he might also refer to television. That is all.

Shri B. Gopala Reddi: I would certainly refer to it.

Mr. Speaker: That should be enough now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to know about the performance of the Press Information Bureau. The hon. Minister has not touched that point.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am thankful to the hon. Member for that.

There is a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for television in the Budget of which a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is the foreign component.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे थे कि जिस पत्र ने आठ नये पैसे में दैनिक पत्र निकालने की बात आपको कही है, उसकी क्या गारंटी है कि आगे भी वह आठ नये पैसे ही उसकी कीमत रखेगा और उसको बढ़ायेगा नहीं ? और साथ ही इसकी भी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

क्या गारंटी है कि वह एडवर्टिजमेंट स्पेस बाद में ज्यादा नहीं कर देगा ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has looked into the economics of that paper and has said that it would be the cheapest paper in the country. But has he satisfied himself or has he taken any guarantee that after some time the paper will not increase its price?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: And advertisements also.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know whether it is in writing; perhaps, it is in the application itself, or it is a sort of a gentlemen's agreement—I cannot say that now. But it is on the definite assurance that it will cost 8 nP. and the advertisement space will not be more than 25 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon Members are satisfied if a decision is taken on the score that it would be economical and accessible for ordinary readers because it would be cheaper, but then it may happen that after sometime when they get all these facilities they might increase the price. That is what they are concerned about.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They said in the application, as far as my memory goes, that it will be a cheap paper, that they will have to fight against organised papers and that their advertisement space will be confined to 25 per cent as against 57 per cent of some other papers. All these things are matters which weighed with us and then we allowed them for 25,000 copies.

Shri Hem Barua: Still, he does not answer it. He has failed to answer this particular point which we have raised. Let him admit that.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give a guarantee just this moment. But I am suggesting to him that he might look into this, that is, the fears that hon. Members are entertaining.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But for that fear, I suppose, he has no other objection.

Shri Hem Barua: There are objections. You have not tried to know the policy of the paper. The apprehension in the country is that the hon. Minister also belongs to that way of thinking.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be such reflections.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the fear in the country.

Mr. Speaker: No; that is not justified.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am very happy that the Press Information Bureau did not figure very much in the discussions yesterday. But anyway, I might say, from 1st November, 1962 to March, 1963, the Press Information Bureau has issued 811 separate items, totalling about 6 lakh words, covering special articles, reports of the common man's efforts, role of the various sections of the public during the emergency, favourable foreign press and other comments on Chinese aggression, possible motives of the Chinese aggression, conditions inside China, etc. The Bureau is also, at present, running a background service for editors giving a documented account on specific subjects. I think it has done very well. I have seen that language papers, in Patna and in other places also, are paying compliments to the Press Information Bureau. They are getting a lot of material, photographs and things like that. Smaller papers are certainly in appreciation of the work of the Press Information Bureau in this respect.

Then, with regard to television, a provision for Rs. 40 lakhs is in the Third Plan and we thought that we could have it in Bombay and I was telling my Bombay audiences that per-

haps we will try to get it down in the Third Plan and things like that. But out of Rs. 40 lakhs, over Rs. 20 lakhs is the foreign exchange component and whether we are able to . . .

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When will it be available to the common man and when will the price be reduced?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Whether it is going to be available to the common people or to the well-ups in Bombay city, I do not know. That is a different matter. But anyway, this amount of Rs. 20·8 lakhs must be made available to us in foreign exchange and then only we can go ahead with that scheme. Otherwise, perhaps it has to stand some deferment, going to the Fourth Plan. I do not know.

Sir, I do not want to take any more time of the House. I am really very happy that there has not been much of criticism on the demands except of course some points raised by Mr. Hem Barua—of course, he always raises things like that. But by and large, all the media units were commended.

Now, Mr. Malhotra raised a point about training facilities. Recently, Ford Foundation people came here to suggest how to do the propaganda against the Chinese, or anything of that sort. Some hon. Member suggested that the way in which the propaganda is being done is being looked by some foreign experts and things like that. They did not come here for that purpose. They came here to know what is happening here, the facilities that are available here and what standard of training facilities are available here and they have suggested whether we could have a sort of training centre where these media people, including the press people, radio people, film people, all these people, could be given training facilities. That is the only purpose for which the Ford Foundation people came here. They have just now submitted a report and we have not had any time to look into the matter. It is all about the training institute to be located in India and it may be useful for the entire South-East Asian countries and things like that.

Shrmati Savitri Nigam: Sir, May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: No more questions.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am once again thankful to the hon. Members for appreciating the work done by us. We are not certainly complacent about it.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak (Sambalpur): What about irregularities in children's film society?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are trying to improve our own standards, whether it is advertising, whether it is Publications Division, whether it is the Song and Drama Division or whether it is the Field Publicity Organisation. They did not very much figure in the discussion at all. But they are an important limb of the Ministry. Even the Assam Government and the NEFA Administration wanted some more field publicity units to be sent to those States and also the U.P. Government and the Rajasthan Government. Everyone is asking for more field units. They are doing very good work. They are working well. Their work is also being appreciated. Therefore, we should try to see how best we can live upto the expectations of the people and come up to keep up the morale of the people and things like that.

Once again I am thankful to all hon. Members for the very appreciative terms in which the Ministry's demands have been complimented.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There is only one point which I want to verify.

Mr. Speaker: There have been enough interruptions.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: This is not an interruption. I just want to clarify one thing about my statement which I had made—that 47 per cent. It was not my own. Somebody said it

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

was my dream. There were 737 Gujerati-speaking commercial associations which made this assessment. I am still prepared to concede. Will the hon. Minister state whether the Gujerati-speaking people hold the largest number of licences?

Dr. B. Gopalal Reddi: I don't think

Mr. Speaker: They will sit together and settle that question.

Shri Ranga: I want to make only one observation. I hope the hon. Minister would not think that the whole House is trying for the expansion of the television programme. It is too costly. We are trying for austerity and economy.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: What can I do if Prof. Ranga joins issue with the hon. lady Member?

Are there any specific cut motions that I might be required to put to the House? No.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Shall I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: I am putting cut motions to the House. Is he asking something about cut motions?

Shri Sonavane: No, Sir. I wanted to put some question.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 66—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

13.15 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 14 to 16 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Education for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 15—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,44,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

These Demands are now before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the demands for grants presented before us by the Ministry of Education and I wish to begin by reiterating that education is always a vital need for our country and when there is an emergency that need is only made more prominent. I do hope that there is no minimisation, in the name of orientation to the needs of the emergency, as far as expansion of educational facilities in this country and their improvement is concerned.

13.17 hrs.

Our friend the Minister has overall responsibility for co-ordination in regard to many matters of educational import and direct responsibility is, very largely, with the States. But, in so far as the overall responsibility is concerned, the House has already expressed its perturbation at the fact that the constitutional targets regarding expansion of education do not appear to be being fulfilled. The Minister has already told us that on account, perhaps, of the increase in population, the number of illiterates has actually grown and he has told us in his report that by 1965-66, about 76·4 per cent of the age group 6—11 would have facilities for education, which means that we are still rather

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

far from the targets which have been laid down in the Constitution.

In the House, we have noticed occasionally how queer things happen from time to time. In a city like Calcutta, for instance, it is difficult for children to find accommodation in schools and the shortage of teachers all over the country is extremely crucial, the Minister himself giving us the figure of 80,000 being more or less the deficit as far as the supply of school teachers is concerned.

In the States, we find very frequently the phenomenon, a very undesirable phenomenon, of school teachers being made the playthings of power politics and acting at the behests of the Government. The Minister himself is an educationist and I do hope he would stop that sort of thing happening. But, I know that it is not his direct responsibility. But, even so, as far as the achievement of the constitutional target regarding our educational advance is concerned, the Government should make even more special efforts than it has done so far.

As far as the Minister's direct responsibility is concerned, I hope we shall have an opportunity later to discuss the report of the University Grants Commission. But, there are certain things to which I wish to make a slight reference. Some time ago, the U.G.C. appointed a committee to go into the question of standards in the different Universities. But, though quite a considerable time has passed, no report has yet been produced. We do have reports regarding examination reform; but actually nothing very tangible appears to have been done in that direction so far. The Minister himself said the other day in this House that there has been no evaluation of the three-year degree course. I know that some time has got to be given before there can be a proper evaluation. Even so, I have encountered in different parts of the country suggestions that the three-year degree course is not producing the result which we had expected from it. This is possibly because we, in this country, have a much shorter period of education as far as our University students are concerned. In the U.K. or the U.S.A. or similar countries, they have a combined school and college education of about 16 or 17 years, while actually, here, we get very much less. So, possibly because of that, and for other reasons, our graduates are not coming up to expectations. The three-year degree course is giving rise to certain difficulties which surely have got to be examined. I do hope that there is a continuous process of examination of the actual results of the three-year degree experimentation.

I notice also that under the aegis of the Ministry of Education there is a plethora of committees. We have the Central Advisory Board of Education. Very naturally, one has to have a Board of that sort. But, a certain number of other committees have been lately set up. Happily, the emergency has done one good thing in a very small way. It has sent these committees into hibernation. But, they may wake up again and proliferate. It seems rather a pity, for instance, that when the U.G.C. is already there, we have to have another committee for University education, even though the Minister has been good enough to put me on that committee. I do notice a lack of co-ordination between what the U.G.C. know in regard to problems of University education and the committee which has been appointed to examine the problems of University education. Perhaps, Governments have always a partiality for committees and sub-committees and the Parkinsonian law enters into the proposition in a manner which produces no real good as far as the country is concerned.

In the Report, the Minister has given us some figures about the preparation and translation of standard works at the University level. He has told us

about the work which is done in Hindi. I know certainly that the Central Government is concerned with publishing these works mainly in the Hindi language. But, I do wish that more energetic steps are taken to see that in the States also, in the different national languages, books are prepared, books are written, original books are written and translations are brought out, of standard works which can be used by students at the University level. We have made such paltry progress in this direction that I fear that all this talk about changeover in the medium of instruction to our own languages would turn out to be so much moonshine and nonsense. Unless we get these books, we shall not be able to have the medium of instruction in our own language which is the only panacea, the only solution of our problems. We are having bad education. We shall continue to have even worse education because we are having it through the medium of a foreign language which we cannot understand, which can never be the instrument for acquisition of any knowledge in a manner that knowledge becomes a part of ourselves, not something which I acquire in order to pass an examination and throw it off the day after that. That kind of thing has been going on for far too long. This effort really to introduce our own languages as the medium of instruction at the highest stage has got to be made properly. As far as production of books in concerned, maybe, in Hindi there has been some little progress, but not commensurate with the needs of the day. But, in the other languages, no effort is being made from the government side which alone can be effective on a large scale. No effort is being made which is worth while and which is worth mentioning.

The Minister has also direct responsibility for the Central Universities. I discover that, among the Central Universities, the Viswa Bharati, for instance, today is in a very bad way. In fact, the Prime Minister being the Chancellor, it gets away with a lot. I do hope there is a very sifting examination of the kind of thing which is going on in the Viswa Bharati. Lately, papers in West Bengal were making very critical comments in regard to the situation in the Viswa Bharati. In Shriniketan, for instance, the teacher-student relations had deteriorated to an extent that something un-precedented in the history of Viswa Bharathi took place. Police had to be called in and even today, there is not the normal relationship between teachers and students as far as the Shriniketan School of Agriculture is concerned. Besides, there are all sorts of other grievances of the people near about Shriniketan, Bolpur, because, the University has lost the character which it had when the Poet was there. Perhaps that is only inevitable. Perhaps in Wardha or Sabarmati, whatever institutions continue are only the merest shadow of their former self. Maybe, we cannot expect Viswa Bharathi to continue in anything like the manner in which it did when the Poet was alive. But, even so, we owe it to the Poet's memory to see that Viswa Bharathi is conducted in a way that is in tune with the desires of the people.

I shall refer to certain other matters which have been mentioned in this report given to us by the Minister. I notice in the section devoted to the work of the National Book Trust, that a certain number of books have been produced. But, it is rather unusual that those who are in charge of the National Book Trust do not think out things in the proper way. I notice, for instance,—I saw it only in an advertisement in the daily newspapers —that among the books which have recently been brought out is a book by John Strachey called, *The End of Empire*. These foreign writers sell their books fairly copiously. Indian writers do not have that opportunity. This book is supposed to have been so good that it is reprinted by the National Book Trust at a cheap price and circulated very largely. I do not see why this should be done. I have

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no animus against foreigners. If Albert Schweitzer's *Indian Thought and its Development* had been re-printed or if Zimmer's book *Philosophies of India* was reprinted, I would be so happy. Surendranath Banerjee's *A Nation in Making* still awaits publication. It is out of print a long time. Mahatma Gandhi's *Young India* (1919-1922) which was edited by Rajendra Prasad is un-available for a very long time. That kind of thing is never thought of being re-printed. Strachey who sells a lot of books and whose books are found in large numbers in the Parliament library and elsewhere, his book is re-printed by the National Book Trust. Something is wrong somewhere. I do not know what it is. In any case, from what I see in regard to the work of the National Book Trust, it requires a lot of brushing up and a lot of improvement.

About scholarships, a lot of good work is being done. I want to compliment the Minister on it. But I do not know why there is such a premium on residential schools. I admire residential schools. My friend Shri Barrow is associated with schools with English medium and that sort of thing. But, I do have a feeling sometimes that, apart from exceptions, these schools produce a kind of social snobbery which has, in our interests and of the country as a whole, to be put down. I do not mind scholarships being given to people who would go and study in these residential schools. But, I do not wish them to be put in a special category. I do not like the idea of our elite as they are called —they choose to call themselves the elite God knows, for what reason—I do not like the idea of our elite sending their children to the English language residential schools to Doon, or God knows where, where they get a very special kind of education, where they can speak the English language with an accent and develop certain habits, perhaps table manners, what else I do not quite know. I do wish that some sense of proportion is maintained in regard to scholarships being given. Let us give more scholarships to people who come from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Let us try to see that those who have been in the shade for too long get an opportunity of education. Let us try to maximise the grant of scholarships to these people who have not got the money to go even to the most elementary kind of educational institution, let alone the sort of higher type of school which we have got in Dehra Dun or elsewhere.

There is one aspect on which I am prepared unqualifiedly to congratulate the Ministry, and that is in regard to the working of the National Discipline Scheme. I was happy to notice in the papers some time ago that a scheme was being made by Government to have the National Discipline Scheme compulsory for all high schools in the country. I do wish that this is done without delay. I am sure many Members of this House have personal experience of the way in which the National Discipline Scheme is conducted. I have said it before in this House; it is the cheapest and best way of securing not only national integration but also the inculcation into our children of those virtues without which a nation can never rise to greatness. And I do hope that instead of having a multiplicity of organisations trying to look after the youth of our country at the schools and in the colleges, we should have a greater emphasis than we have put so far on the National Discipline Scheme.

In regard to sports, I know that the Minister is trying to do his best in very difficult circumstances. It is a very complicated region where all sorts of interests and counter-interests interpenetrate. Even so, I do wish that he does take some very special steps.

My hon. friend Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner is not here at the moment, but he has himself done such a great job of work in holding aloft the flag

of India in the realm of athletics. But I read in the papers only the other day about a suggestion made by our friend Shri Jaipal Singh, who is not here today unfortunately, that since the next Olympics are only about a year and a half from now, we should at least do something to try—we can do no better than to try; we can do something in order to try—to regain the hockey crown, and for that purpose it is necessary that we start the job right now, that we try to get up a team at least a year before the Olympics begin, get a large contingent and from out of them we shall have the selections to be made later. I am sorry I do not have time to go into the details in regard to sports, but this is a matter in which, as I have said already, the Minister I have discovered to be very well-intentioned, but there are so many wheels within wheels as far as the sports administration of this country is concerned that he finds it a very difficult job. I do hope that more strength comes to his elbow so that he can clean up the mess which exists as far as the sports life of our country is concerned.

I notice that in the report, the Minister has referred to the idea of Gandhian philosophy which he is very rightly seeking to encourage by giving grants to universities in order that lectures might be given on this subject. I notice that the lectures so far given, as far as the Minister has been able to tell us, are by people who are thorough-going Gandhists themselves; I do not mind, and I do not object when Shri Rajagopalachari or Shri U. N. Dhebar gives a talk on Gandhian philosophy. But we have our friend in this House, Shri Yajnik, for instance, who in 1932 or somewhere about that time, wrote two volumes on Gandhiji, who had been so closely associated with Gandhiji and who only because he differed somewhat from Gandhiji's conceptions never ceased to have the highest respect for the Father of the Nation. That sort of person, perhaps because he belongs to the Opposition and is sometimes a thorn in the flesh of the administration of Gujarat or elsewhere is not considered even to be the rightful sort of person to speak on Gandhian philosophy. I do wish that the Minister who has his finger in the pie, as he should, will give an indication to the universities and other organisations concerned that understanding of Gandhian philosophy can only follow when we do not merely get expositions on Gandhian philosophy from those who are more royalist than the King, by people who are already too deeply concerted to the Gandhian thesis, but we find a discussion of the Gandhian philosophy and an analysis of it by people who are reverential, who are respectful and who are deferential to the basic concepts of the Father of the Nation, but who are at the same time critical of certain aspects. Unless we have that critical sifting of the matter, unless the Socratic methods of analysis are brought into the picture, Gandhian philosophy would ultimately lead us nowhere. We want to have an understanding of it, of how to make knowledge the instrument of power and of how through Gandhian philosophy we can change the texture and the basis of our society, and that can only be done through certain methods which cannot be followed by those who are merely devoted and very faithful followers of the tenets of Gandhiji.

Now I want to refer to the question of the legislation in regard to the National Archives. Now, this matter has been hanging fire, and my hon. friend the Minister knows very well for a very long time now, and I have been saying in this House so many times, and over and over again, that the archives require to be administered in a very different way. We want this legislation. The committee has reported quite a long time ago. It is still under examination. The archives are administered in such a way now that even in regard to the materials relative to 1919, the Jallianwalabagh Massacre, for instance, if I want to go and work on the documents which are

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preserved there, there will be a terrible difficulty, and there is the Home Minister with its tyrannous addiction to the ways of a pre-Independence bureaucracy which interferes all the time it is a little too thick. If my hon. friend Dr. Govind Das, who has been a Member of the Legislature which has preceded our Parliament, since 1923 or so, wants to go to the National Archives in order to work on material relative even to 1919, though it is 44 years ago from now, he will find it very difficult to get them unless he can get round the Home Minister, unless he gets a special permit from the Home Minister's side. I do feel that something ought to be done. I know that many scholars feel very strongly about it, but many of these scholars, expecting to have some kind of an appreciation and some kind of favour from this Department of Government or that are very shaky and are very hesitant in expressing their desire for a real shake-up as far as the archival legislation is concerned, and I do hope that the Minister goes into this matter more carefully and more expeditiously and takes decisions.

I shall finish with one last point, and that is that we have heard reports regarding Government having a scheme which involves amendment of the Constitution. We have a rather unhappy predilection for frequent amendments of the Constitution, but I am told that there are reports in the papers that Government is considering to arrogate to itself greater powers at the Centre regarding education.

In the present Constitution, the Centre has powers regarding co-ordination and determination of standards at the higher level, but to make this universal, to make the powers of the Central Government ubiquitous would be a little too dangerous and it might even subvert the idea of the autonomy of the States of India and all that it implies. I do hope that there is a happy co-ordination between the rights of the States and the rights of the Centre in regard to education. That co-ordination has already got a formal specification in the provisions of the Constitution, and I do not wish Government to try to change the Constitution in a way which might even remotely suggest an idea that the power of the States is going to be curtailed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Dr. Govind Das. He will have ten minutes. The Congress Members will please take ten minutes each.

Dr. Govind Das (Jabalpur): Usually 15 minutes are given. The hon. Member who spoke just now had about half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only 4 hours have been allotted for these Demands, and I have got a long list before me.

Dr. Govind Das: I would take not more than 12 to 13 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have 10 minutes.

डा० गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर जब बोलता हूं उस समय हमेशा जिस विषय को मैं शिक्षा की नीव मानता हूं उस पर कुछ कहता हूं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री डा० श्रीमाली को और उनके योग्य सचिव श्री रमा प्रसन्न नायक को इस बात पर बधाई देता हूं कि जब से श्रीमली जी ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय सम्हाला और श्री रमा प्रसन्न नायक उन के सचिव के रूप में यहां आये, तब से हिन्दी का कुछ काम हुआ है। इस पर बधाई देते हुए भी मैं एक बात फिर भी निवेदन करूंगा कि अभी भी इस कार्य की गति धीमी है। दृष्टांत के लिए अभी भी शब्दावली पूरी नहीं बन पाई है हालांकि मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूं कि शब्दावली इतनी बन चुकी है कि हम अपने राज्य कार्यों को, सचिवालय के कार्यों को और संसद् के कार्यों को बिना एक शब्द भी अंग्रेजी का लिये हुए चला सकते हैं। कुछ

ऐसे विषय अवश्य रह गये हैं जहां पर बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जिनकी शब्दावली अभी नहीं बनी है और हम आशा करते हैं कि इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

जहां तक वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं सदा कहता रहा हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली के सदृश, मैं कोई शब्दावली नहीं मानता हूं । अंग्रेजी की जो शब्दावली है वह इंग्लैंड तथा उसके उपनिवेशों, कनाडा, साउथ अफ्रीका, न्यूजीलैंड और अमरीका में ही चलती है । शेष देशों की अपनी शब्दावली है और यदि हम अंग्रेजी की शब्दावली पारिभाषिक या वैज्ञानिक, वैसी की वैसी अपनायेंगे तो फिर हिन्दी भाषा या प्रान्तीय भाषायें, हिन्दी भाषा या प्रान्तीय भाषायें न रह कर कुछ दूसरी ही चीजें हो जायेंगी । इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली ऐसी बननी चाहिये जो हमारे संविधान में स्वीकृत समस्त भाषाओं के काम में आ सके ।

मैं बता रहा था कि अभी भी गति धीमी है । दूसरा उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं । फार्म्स, संहितायें, नियमावलियां यानी कोर्ट मैनुअल्ज इत्यादि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय बहुत धीरे धीरे बना रहा है । एक बात के लिये केन्द्रीय निदेशालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है कि उसने एक सुन्दर त्रैमासिक पत्रिका निकाली है "भाषा" । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह त्रैमासिक पत्रिका भी मासिक पत्रिका हो जाए ।

तीसरी देरी का दृष्टान्त मैं अब देने जा रहा हूं, यह टाइपराइटर के सम्बन्ध में है । टाइपराइटर का बोर्ड निश्चित होने पर भी अभी वह बोर्ड व्यवहार में, कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं हो रहा है । न पुराने टाइपराइटर उसके सदृश बन रहे हैं और न नए ही आ रहे हैं । इससे बहुत असुविधा हो रही है हिन्दी को चलाने में । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए ।

एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सब से महत्व की मानता हूं और वह शिक्षा के माध्यम के विषय में है । तेरह वर्ष में शिक्षा के माध्यम के लिए जो पुस्तकों कमी थी वह कभी की पूरी हो जाती यदि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाता । अब यह कार्य आरम्भ हुआ है । देखना है कि जो पुस्तकें लिखाई गई हैं या लिखाई जा रही हैं वे किस प्रकार की हैं । यह तो उनके प्रकाशित होने पर ही ज्ञात होगा । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात ध्यान देने की है । जो साहित्य तैयार हो रहा है वह ऐसे लोगों से लिखाया जा राहा है जो अपने कार्यों में व्यस्त हैं । मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव है कि जिन लोगों से साहित्य लिखाया जाए उन लोगों को हमारा जो वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली का आयोग है, कुछ दिन के लिए इस कार्य के लिए उधार ले ले और उनको केवल यही काम सौंपा जाए । अगर यह किया गया है तो उनकी जो आज अपने कार्य में व्यस्तता रहती है और जिसके कारण साहित्य निर्माण में देर होती है वह नहीं होगी और यह काम आगे बढ़ेगा और अच्छी से अच्छी पुस्तकें भी एक वर्ष के भीतर तैयार हो सकती हैं ।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो प्राध्यापक अभी अंग्रेजी द्वारा पढ़ाते हैं वे यदि प्रान्तीय भाषाओं द्वारा पढ़ाने की योग्यता प्राप्त कर लें तो उनको विशेष पुरस्कार दिये जाने चाहियें ।

शिक्षा की गति में तीव्रता लाने के लिए यह स्वाभाविक है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम प्रादेशिक भाषायें हों । जहां जहां वैज्ञानिक और शस्त्रीय उत्पादन हुआ है, उन उन देशों के उत्पादन की ओर यदि आप देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि वहां उत्पादन इसीलिये तीव्र गति से हो सका है कि उस उत्पादन को करने वाले जो इंजीनियर थे, जो दूसरे लोग थे, उन्होंने अपनी भाषा में

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

शिक्षा पाई थी । मैं चीन का ही आपको उदाहरण देता हूं जिससे आज हमारा झगड़ा है । चीन में इस प्रकार के इंजीनियरों और दूसरे लोगों को स्वयं की भाषा के द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है । जब तक यह न हो तब तक हम अपने उत्पादन को भी उस गति से नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं जिस गति से हमको बढ़ाना चाहिये । चीन का तो यह हाल है कि उनका एक सुयोग्य मिस्त्री भी सीधे विश्वविद्यालय में भेज दिया जाता है । शिक्षा का माध्यम उनकी अपनी भाषा होने के कारण सिद्धान्त पक्ष की शिक्षा उसे कुछ ही दिन में मिल जाती है और वह योग्य इंजीनियर बन जाता है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं डा० डी० एस० कोठारी जो बड़े प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक हैं, उनकी राय आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । उनकी राय है :—

"The immense practical advantage of acquiring knowledge.... in one's own language (mother tongue) cannot be gainsaid. It is difficult to guess and remember technical terms if these are in a 'foreign language'. It would result in parrot-like learning, mental strain and the stifling of intelligence.

"Basic concepts of science often have their root in primitive experience. One's initiation into science would not be 'natural' and the grasp and understanding would suffer in vitality and breadth, if one used one term to describe a concept inside the science class-room and another term for it outside the class-room.

"If the scientific terminology was foreign to the language of daily use, those not specialising in science would find it difficult to remember anything of science which they read at school, and retain interest in science.

"The training of skilled workmen, craftsmen and tradesmen can be most easily carried out in the language of the region concerned.

"A large-scale 'popularisation of science' can be achieved only if done in the regional language".

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagur): Quite correct.

डा० गोविन्द दास : दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि संस्कृत से निकला हुआ प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का साहित्य हिन्दी क्षेत्रों के लिए देवनागरी लिपि में और हिन्दी का साहित्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की लिपियों में निकालने की एक योजना बननी चाहिये । जहां तक दक्षिण की भाषाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वहां उस साहित्य का अनुवाद करना पड़ेगा । उस साहित्य का अनुवाद हो और मूल के साथ देवनागरी लिपि में निकले । हिन्दी का उनकी भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो और मूल के साथ उनकी लिपि में निकले । इस प्रकार से अगर किया जाए तो अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी जो हैं उनको हिन्दी का और जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं, उनको दूसरी भाषाओं का ज्ञान सरलता से हो सकेगा ।

एक सुझाव मैं यह भी देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी को यदि हम ने राज भाषा माना है तो प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक ऐसे विद्यालय की स्थापना होनी चाहिए जिसमें शिक्षा हिन्दी के माध्यम द्वारा दी जाए । आपने मुझे बहुत थोड़ा समय दिया है और मैं जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश करता हूं । फिर हर एक विश्वविद्यालय में एक हिन्दी विभाग हो । अनेक विद्यालयों में हो गए हैं, लेकिन कुछ में अभी तक नहीं हुए हैं । वहां विशेष छात्र वृत्तियां दी जाएं । अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रचार हो और अधिकाधिक छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाएं । मैं मानता हूं कि इस

सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रगति हुई है । पर इस में और प्रगति की आवश्यकता है । उत्तर भारत में दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए ।

अन्त में मैं आप से एक ही विषय पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । यदा कदा, वरन् मैं तो कहूंगा प्रायः यह सुना जाता है कि हिन्दी को हम लादने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात जितनी असत्य है, उतनी दूसरी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है । आज कल कुछ पत्रों ने तो यहां तक लिखना शुरू कर दिया है कि हम ने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को राजभाषा एक बहुत छोटे बहुमत से बनाया है । बड़ी गलत बात है यह । मैं संविधान सभा का भी सदस्य था और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में हम ने हिन्दी को राज भाषा बनाने का सर्वमत से निर्णय किया था, एक मत भी उसके विरुद्ध नहीं था । इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्टेट्समैन में निकला है और अभी 'हिन्दू' ने लिखा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक तथ्य की बात है, इस को देख लिया जाए कि हिन्दी को राज भाषा हमने सर्वमत से संविधान सभा में बनाया था या बहुमत से बनाया था । मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया है कि संविधान सभा का मैं सदस्य था और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी को राज भाषा संविधान सभा में जब सर्वमत से बनाया गया तो उस में अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोग भी आ गए और हिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग भी आ गए । इस लिए हिन्दी को लादने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । महात्मा गांधी ने यदि हिन्दी का दक्षिण भारत में प्रचार करने का प्रयत्न किया तो क्या उन्होंने हिन्दी को वहां लादने का प्रयत्न किया ? आज भी जो प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, वह क्या हिन्दी को लादने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी को लादने का प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है, लादने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है अंग्रेजी को, जिसे इस देश के दो प्रतिशत लोगों से भी अधिक लोग नहीं जानते हैं । संसद् में ही आप देखिये यदि कोई हिन्दी के प्रश्न होंगे तो उन का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद होगा, लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न होते हैं उन का अनुवाद करने की आवश्यकता नहीं मानी जाती । पहले तो हमारे कुछ मंत्रीगण हिन्दी में भाषण देते थे लेकिन अब तो वह भी कतई बन्द हो गया । इस बात पर ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है कि संसद् में, लोक सभा में और राज्य सभा में हिन्दी न जानने वालों की अपेक्षा अंग्रेजी न जानते वाले अधिक हैं, और हिन्दी समझी नहीं जाती इस बिना पर यहां की सारी कारवाई अंग्रेजी में होती है तब भी बार-बार यह कहा जाए कि हम हिन्दी लादने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, यह बड़ी गलत बात है । जैसा मैंने आप से निवेदन किया हिन्दी को लादने का प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है, प्रयत्न हो रहा है अंग्रेजी को लादने का । और इसीलिये मैं स्पष्ट कर चुका हूं कांग्रेस में रहते हुए भी स्पष्ट कर चुका हूं कि जब सन् १९६५ के बाद भी अंग्रेजी को अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये चलाने का विधेयक यहां पर आयेगा तो मैं उसका घोर विरोध करने वाला हूं ।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे मामले को एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिये । यदि हम को इस राष्ट्र में एकता रखनी है, भारत को सच्चा भारत रखना है, तो अंग्रेजी से होने वाला नहीं है । अंग्रेजी का स्थान बिल्कुल हिन्दी नहीं ले सकती, इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूं । हमारे संविधान में जितनी भाषाय स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं उन सब को मिल कर अंग्रेजी का स्थान लेना है । जो स्वीकृत नहीं हुई हैं ऐसी भी भाषाये हैं, हमें उन को भी मिला कर लेना है । हिन्दी केवल केन्द्रीय भाषा रहेगी, अन्तर्प्रान्तीय कार्यों की भाषा रहेगी, मैंने अनेक बार कहा है, जब मैं हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का अध्यक्ष था तब भी कहा था,

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

कि हिन्दी पर जितना प्रेम हम को है उतना ही प्रेम हमारा अनेक भारतीय भाषाओं पर भी होना चाहिये। जितनी भाषायें हमारे संविधान में स्वीकार की गई हैं, वे सब राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं। बाहर से आई हुई भाषा केवल अंग्रेजी है।

मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूं और आज फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, वहां की विधान सभा का कार्य सचिवालय का कार्य और वहां के न्यायालयों का कार्य और वहां की शिक्षा का माध्यम, बराबर प्रान्तीय भाषायें करें। हमें उनको प्रोत्साहन देना है। केन्द्र में हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देना है, प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देना है लेकिन देश को एक सूत्रमें बांधे रखने के लिये हम एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है, और वह भाषा हिन्दी इस लिये हो सकती है, और इसी लिये हिन्दी स्वीकार भी की गई है, कि वह आधे लोगों की मातृ भाषा है और शेष देश के कुछ हिस्सों को अगर छोड़ दिया जाय, तो सब जगह वह समझी जाती है। इस लिये देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस चीज को अपने सामने रखना चाहिये और सी दृष्टि से अपनी सारी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education. Hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 2, 4 to 9, 11 to 14 and 16.

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhbhum): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to give tribal children primary education in their mother tongue and to provide adequate technical education.* (1)]

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) *Need to establish a Central University of Rural Education in the Malabar area of Kerala State,* (ii) *need for exchange of more students between India and the countries of the Middle East and Africa.* (2)]

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) *Failure to provide free and compulsory primary education both in rural and urban areas,* (ii) *Policy regarding National Discipline Scheme, and* (iii) *question of archival legislation.* (4)]

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) *Policy regarding free and compulsory education to all children below the age of 14, and* (ii) *Policy regarding adult education.* (5)]

Shri Solanki (Kaira): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for economy in administration..(6)]

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) need to increase the maintenance grant to high school students of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (ii) need to establish more training centres for the deaf and the blind, (iii) need to establish central schools in all Municipal towns on the pattern recommended by the Second Pay Commission, and (iv) need to restart day scholar admission in Visva-Bharati University.(7)].

Shri Seshiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to establish a central University in the South, (ii) need to open evening classes and correspondence courses in all central Universities, and (iii) need to bring out publications of the Education Ministry in all the languages.(8)].

Shri Solanki: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) Failure to provide for free and compulsory education to all boys and girls between the age groups of 6—16, and (ii) Policy regarding system of education in the country.(9)].

Shri Solanki: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to (i) provide sufficient number of Evening Colleges in Union Territories, (ii) establish and construct National College of Physical Education and Campus Works Project, and (iii) Provide more facilities for rural higher education.(11)].

Shri Seshiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to give more and timely grants and educational facilities to students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, and (ii) need to give adequate facilities for educational training and employment of the blind, the deaf and dumb and other handicapped children.(12)].

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of primary education.(13)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Functioning of the Central Social Welfare Board.(14)].

Shri Solanki: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide better facilities to research scholars working in the National Archives.(16)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): The most precious wealth that a country can have is educated skilled, cultured and healthy countrymen. As it is not within the scope of the present discussion to deal with other matters,

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

I will confine myself to the attempts made by the Government in the field of education.

The Indian Constitution provides free and compulsory education for the age group 6 to 14, but if we study how far our Government has been able to achieve this goal, we find that in 1961 the percentage of population in this age group in the primary schools was only 61·3. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, this percentage will go up to only 76·4. This shows that even after 20 years of independence we will not be able to achieve this primary goal.

Let us now come to the quality of the primary education that is being imparted to the boys of our nation. We find that the great majority of the teachers in the primary schools are untrained. It is expected that in 1965-66 we would have about 496·4 lakhs of students in primary schools and that we would require about 13 lakhs of trained teachers to man these schools on the basis of a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:38 as suggested in the Third Plan. The enrolment of children in primary schools in 1961 was 344·2 lakhs, and the number of teachers was 9·10 lakhs which included 5·92 lakhs of untrained teachers. During the Third Plan 4·93 lakhs additional teachers will be required to cope with the additional enrolment. It is estimated that 4·80 lakhs of trained teachers will be turned out by the teachers training schools during the Third Plan period, but only 3·80 lakhs trained teachers will be available for the primary schools. Thus, we will have 9·72 lakhs trained teachers out of 13 lakhs. I would, therefore, suggest that arrangements should be made to set up more teachers training schools in the country.

The primary school teachers are very ill paid, although greater responsibilities lie on their shoulders to build the nation. As a result of this, the primary school teachers have to find additional means of employment. In the rural areas you will find that the school teachers go to the school, take the attendance, give the students some task to do and then leave the school. If other friends have enquired and seen, they will agree that this happens in most of the villages. Then, at the time of closing the school, these teachers go back after attending to their household business. This is how education is being imparted in the primary schools of our country.

It is felt that primary education is the foundation. One cannot expect to do well in the higher stages if the foundation is weak. I therefore suggest that more attention should be paid to primary education in the country.

The standards in secondary and higher education are in a continuous process of deterioration since independence. The first reason is, as I have mentioned, that the foundation is weak at the primary stage.

The second reason is that there is experimentation with education. Every time we find that when a new Education Minister comes to a State, he will introduce certain rules according to his own whims. For example, I may quote the rule of assessment introduced in the schools in Bihar. What is done is, 80 per cent of the marks are allotted for the Board examinations, and 20 per cent of the marks are left at the discretion of the teachers to be used on the assessment papers. Naturally, one can understand that this leads to corruption, nepotism and favouritism among the teachers.

14 hrs.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार में इस साल से असेसमेंट उठा दिया गया है ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: It is good that I learn from my hon. friend that this assessment has been done away with.

An Hon. Member: It is still continuing in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I request the Minister to advise the ministers in the States to do away with this defective method in education. Due to the scarcity of technical schools and colleges, all the boys coming out of the schools are crowding in the colleges. What happens is this. The colleges are meant for a better type of students who do well in the schools, but now even the worst boys are compelled to take education in or admission to the colleges since no other avenue is open to them for their further education. As a result of this, at the time of the examination, if the universities maintain a regular standard, they find that the percentage of successful candidates falls very low. What happens is, the public grumble and the students grumble about the universities' strictness. So, the universities are ultimately compelled to lower their standards to raise the percentage of successoful candidates.

Fourthly, the present system of education is such that in the universities the question-papers are set by the teachers of the schools or colleges affiliated to the same university, and also the answer-papers are corrected or examined by the teachers of the schools and colleges affiliated to the same university. As a result of this we find that in most of the cases, the questions are leaked out and the students find that it is wiser to consult the suggestion papers which are readily available and do better in the examination instead of relying more on their knowledge of the subject. Moreover, as each university operates, within a very limited area, the students, after the examination, can easily know the examiners to whom their papers have been sent for correction. They rush to those people and somehow try to influence them to raise their marks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this is for the State Governments to rectify. The Central Government is only coordinating things.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Yes, Sir, but the Central Government advises the State Governments. So, I would request the Minister to advise the State Governments in these matters. I would suggest that similar standards and the same syllabus should be maintained in all the universities throughout the country. Now, we find great disparity in the standards of different universities in the country. I would suggest that the question papers should be set by some other universities and the papers should be examined by the examiners of different universities. This can only be possible when the standard and syllabus of different universities are the same.

The fifth point that I would like to make is that the boys are not given education according to their aptitude and interests.

Then, I would turn to the growing indiscipline in schools and colleges among the students. I would not blame the students for this indiscipline. Rather, I would blame the system of education in the country. The teachers are very ill-paid in the country. I think that among all the services, the services of teachers are the least remunerative. Therefore, I would suggest that ways and means should be devised or thought of, to raise the pay-scales of the teachers in schools and colleges. As the teachers are poorly paid, they have to take up private tuition or start private coaching classes in their houses to meet their daily necessities. As a result of this, teachers find very little time to educate the boys or impart some moral training to the boys or give other forms of training during the class hours. Owing to all this, I feel that there is an immediate need for overhauling the system of education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I may be given two minutes more. I want to stress the need for better or more attention to

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

the backward areas in the field of education. My constituency is in a backward area. The Government, as usual, contribute 50 to 75 per cent for the construction of schools in these areas, and the balance has to be raised by public contribution. But in these backward areas the people are very poor, and they do not get even two square meals a day. So, how can we expect that these people can raise funds for the construction of school buildings? As a result of this we find that there are no high schools even in the block headquarters or the thana headquarters. A lot of money that is allotted by the Government is left unused by the schools since the public cannot contribute their own funds. Therefore, I would request the Union Education Minister to advise the State Governments to arrange for the contribution to school funds in these backward areas to the extent of cent per cent.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Education. Education is one of the most important sectors of our economy, as important as agriculture and industry, and the greatest stress is laid on the role of education in the third Plan. Educational progress has been very rapid in our country. As the President has said in his Address, there are 5 crores of boys and girls in schools and colleges today.

Taking primary education, I should say that primary education is absolutely essential for the educational development of the country and very rightly the greatest emphasis is laid on primary education in the third Plan. The objective in the third Plan is to give primary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 11. Article 45 of the Constitution says that the State shall provide before 1960 free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14. Universal primary education is of the utmost importance today, because our country is wedded to democracy and our electorate have to be sufficiently educate to choose the right type of representatives. The target in the third Plan is giving primary education to 5 crores of children. I am sure the target will be exceeded by our Government by the end of the third Plan. But the number of teachers is not adequate to cope with the rapidly spreading education. As the report says, there is a shortage of 80,000 teachers at present. So, more training schools have to be started to supply more teachers, so that primary education may spread to all the nooks and corners of the country and all our boys and girls may receive primary education before the end of the third Plan.

The pay of primary teachers has to be raised, because they are the base of the educational pyramid and they have to be content and happy. The Centre has made a wise decision to give fifty per cent aid to the State Governments to improve the emoluments of primary and secondary teachers. I would make a plea before the House on behalf of the teachers in the primary and secondary schools that their retirement age may be raised to 60 and the triple benefit scheme may be extended to all of them.

Coming to secondary education, I can say that it has expanded considerably in our country during the three Plan periods. The multi-purpose schools started recently are very commendable and I request the Government to see that such multi-purpose schools are started in sufficient numbers in the south, particularly Madras State.

With regard to university education, I feel that more universities have to be started, particularly in the south. On this occasion, I would urge the Ministry to persuade the Madras Government to start the proposed university at Madurai without delay.

I should like to say a few words about the University Grants Commission. It is doing meritorious service for the cause of education in the country. It is giving liberal aid for development projects in universities and it is spending crores of rupees for this laudable purpose. It is giving liberal grants to the universities for buildings, books and journals, scientific equipment, hostels and staff quarters. It is also giving a large number of scholarships. It is giving liberal aid for physical education and for postgraduate education in humanities and sciences, and for students' welfare schemes to affiliated colleges.

I want to say something on this occasion about the correspondence courses and evening colleges which are now functioning in the Delhi University. I would plead very strongly. with all the emphasis at my command that these correspondence courses and evening colleges should be extended to other States in the south, to Madras in particular. I strongly wish that the Madras University should start these correspondence courses and evening colleges, so that a large number of poor teachers and other poor employees may benefit by this scheme.

I want to say a few words about the various scholarships given by the Centre. I would particularly mention the merit scholarships which are given to the children of poor teachers in primary and secondary schools. There is also another meritorious scheme, the loan scholarship scheme, which is offered by the Central Government. It is a very commendable scheme, because it gives loans to poor and meritorious students to help them to pursue higher education. Loans are offered interest-free and they are repayable in easy monthly instalments. I congratulate the Education Ministry on instituting this laudable loan scholarship scheme.

I come to the national discipline scheme. As Mr. Mukerjee rightly emphasised, this is a very laudable scheme and I welcome it whole heartedly. In my opinion, it is the most commendable scheme in the interest of real national unity, real national emotional integration and national strength and dignity. On this occasion, I would like to say a few words about my visit to Sariska in Rajasthan near Alwar. I visited that place on the 15th March and found therein a unique experiment. I was charmed by the enchanting surroundings. There was a wonderful atmosphere. The folk dances and the folk songs delighted me. I like to take this occasion to pay my tribute to the able and inspired guidance of General Bhonsle. I was really fortunate in witnessing the flag salutation ceremony on the 16th morning. It was a very solemn and very inspiring sight. The march-past parade and other physical activities were most impressive. The songs sung were so patriotic and thrilling that I was profoundly moved. They haunted me as the song of the Solitary Reaper haunted Wordsworth. I would request the Education Ministry to see that one such centre, resembling the centre at Sariska, is established in every State in order to promote national integration, national strength and national dignity.

I come to the three-language formula. This has been formulated by the Central Government and it envisages the study of the regional language, English and Hindi. This formula was first recommended by the National Integration Committee and then it was approved by the State Chief Ministers' conference. It was also approved by the Vice-Chancellors of the different universities. Thus, this formula has been approved by the educational experts of all the States. But still we find that it is not being implemented in some of the States of the country. It is really a wise scheme in the interests of national unity. Today, we have the greatest danger from China and also from Pakistan. In these circumstances, we have to promote national unity. The recent abolition of Hindi examination in the Madras schools is in my humble opinion a

[Shri Muthiah]

regrettable step. I would appeal to the Education Minister here to persuade the Madras Government to reintroduce Hindi examination with a low minimum of 25 per cent marks in the interests of the future generations of the State. Hindi is to be the official language of the Union after 1965, according to Article 343(1) of our Constitution. Hindi will become the official language of the Union sooner or later. We have to face the reality. Therefore, I would strongly plead that the southern States, should take to the teaching of Hindi in the schools in the best interests of their future generations.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : ओ३म् जातवेदसे सुनवाम सोम मरातीयतो निदहाति वेदः ।
सनः पर्षदति दुर्गाणि विश्वा नावेव सिंधु दुरितात्यग्निः ॥

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद दिये बिना नहीं रह सकता । पूरा नहीं तो आधा धन्यवाद मैं उनको अवश्य दूंगा क्योंकि उनको कुछ भारतीय सभ्यता के प्रति अनुराग है और भारतीय वेश भूषा उनको अच्छी लगती है, ऐसा मझे जान पड़ता है ।

परन्तु इसके साथ साथ मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह शिक्षा को प्राचीनतम बनाने का यत्न करें, उसमें भारतीयता लाने का प्रयत्न करें । शिक्षा से तीन चीजें बनती हैं, चरित्र, स्वास्थ्य और विद्या । शिक्षा और विद्या में अन्तर है । शिक्षा उसको कहते हैं जिस के द्वारा हम अपने शरीर को, अपने सारे अंग प्रत्यंगों को ठीक रख सकते हैं और संसार की वस्तुओं का जिसके द्वारा प्रयोग कर सकते हैं । विद्या नाम उनको उपयोग में लाने का है, जानकारी का नाम है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा वह होनी चाहिए जिससे चरित्र बनता हो, जिससे स्वास्थ्य बनता हो जिससे मनुष्य पूर्ण विद्वान हो सके । आज की शिक्षा में चरित्र नाम की कोई वस्तु नहीं है ।

आज के जितने बड़े बड़े अध्यापक हैं, प्रोफेसर हैं, उनको जब मैं देखता हूं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि इस तरह के लोग हमारे गुरुजन हैं ? कहीं इनको यों ही कहीं से पकड़ कर तो नहीं ला खड़ा कर दिया गया है ? गुरुओं का चरित्र जब तक विद्यार्थियों से अति उन्नत नहीं होगा, तब तक वे कोई शिक्षा नहीं दे सकेंगे । हमारे गुरुजन आज जो कुछ करते हैं, मैं उनको यहां कहना नहीं चाहता हूं । सरकार के अनाचार, दुराचार जो भी हैं, उन से आज हमारे अध्यापक बचे हुए नहीं हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में आज कहां पढ़ाया जाता है ? केवल वैद्यक या डाक्टरी विषयों में ही इसके बारे में पढ़ाया जाता है । क्या हमारे पाठ्यक्रमों में शारीरिक शिक्षा को स्थान नहीं मिलना चाहिये, स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी शिक्षा को स्थान नहीं मिलना चाहिये ? मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा में प्रत्येक बालक को स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में, शरीर के सम्बन्ध में, खान पान के सम्बन्ध में ऊंची से ऊंची शिक्षा दी जाए, ऊंचे से ऊंचा ज्ञान दिया जाए । लोग शिक्षित तो हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनको इसका पता नहीं होता है कि उनको किस प्रकार की वस्तु, किस प्रकार का भोजन करना चाहिये । उनको इसका ज्ञान ही नहीं हो पाता है कि उत्तम चरित्र क्या है ।

ब्रह्मचर्य के सम्बन्ध में अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने आपके पाठ्यक्रम को देखा है आपकी पुस्तकों को देखा है कहीं पर भी कोई पाठ इसके बारे में हो, ऐसा मुझे दिखाई

नहीं दिया है । इसके विपरीत लड़की लड़के को इकट्ठे पढ़ाया जाता है । जब हर काम में सहकार चलता है, तो इस काम में भी सहकार क्यों न चले । मैं आपको मना नहीं करता हूं कि आप दियासलाई न बनायें और बारूद के कारखाने न खोलें । जरूर खोलें । दियासलाई भी रहनी चाहिये । पर इन दोनों को इकट्ठा मत करो, नहीं तो दोनों ही चौपट हो जायेंगे, किसी काम में नहीं आयेंगे ।

आज देश को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं है । आज देश को प्राचीनतम शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है । आज हमारा देश संकट काल में से हो कर गुजर रहा है । कुमारों और कुमारियों में ब्रह्मचर्य की भावना आनी चाहिये ताकि शत्रुओं का मुंह कुचलने की उनमें सामर्थ्य पैदा हो सके । लेकिन जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये भ्रष्टाचारी लोग, ये आगा पीछा मटकाने वाले लोग बहादुर कभी नहीं हो सकते हैं और सब कुछ हो सकते हैं । सौभाग्य से मुझे पिछले वर्ष सांस्कृतिक विभाग के मंत्री जी से बातें करने का अवसर मिला । मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह नाच किस काम में आएगा और अगर वे नाचेंगे नहीं तो बेकार हो जायेंगे । उन्होंने मुझे इसका बहुत बढ़िया उत्तर दिया और कहा स्वामी जी, इसका महत्व समझिये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका महत्व आप जाकर चीनियों को समझाइये, तब आपका काम चलेगा ।

जो शिक्षा है, वह अति-उत्तम होनी चाहिये । स्वास्थ्य बढ़िया होना चाहिये । आपने तो समझ लिया है कि इंग्लिश के बगैर विद्या हो ही नहीं सकती है । आप देखें कि सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति आज से पौने दो अरब बरस पहले हुई थी और तभी से अंग्रेजी नहीं चली आ रही है । यह तो पौने दो सौ वर्ष से ही यहां आई है । जब यहां पर इंग्लिश नहीं थी तो क्या विद्या नहीं थी । जब हम मांस नहीं खाते थे, सुरा नहीं पीते थे और कई प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार के काम नहीं करते थे नृत्य गृहों में नंगे नाच नहीं करते थे, तो विद्या नाम की क्या कोई चीज नहीं थी ? हमारे शास्त्रों में तो इसको अविद्या नाम दिया गया है । यदि इसको भी आप विद्या मान लें, तो अविद्या किसको कहेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि आपके अध्यापक तपे हुए होने चाहियें । माता पिता ऐसे होने चाहियें कि जो बालक बालिकाओं के सामने कोई कुचेष्टा न करते हों । माता पिता के चरित्र का प्रभाव बच्चों पर पड़ता है । जिस प्रकार से जैसी सूरत होती है वैसी ही दर्पण में दिखाई देती है, इस तरह से जिस प्रकार के माता पिता होते हैं वैसे ही बच्चे भी बनते हैं । अगर माता पिता फैशनेबल हैं, किसी और दुनिया की है, पिता भी उसी दुनिया का है, तो बालक सादा कैसे बन सकता है ।

शिक्षा के लिए आपको गुरुकुलीय प्रणाली अपनानी चाहिये । वह सर्वोत्तम प्रणाली है । बहुत प्राचीन प्रणाली है । यदि उस में आपको कोई दोष दिखाई देते हैं तो उनको आप दूर कर दें, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । वही देश के लिये अति उपयोगी प्रणाली हो सकती है । आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस तृतीय योजना में गुरुकुलों के लिये केवल नौ लाख रुपये आप रख रहे हैं जब कि उनकी संख्या सैकड़ों से अधिक है । यह राशि आप पांच वर्ष में देंगे । यह तो वही बात है जैसे कोई बालक रोता हो तो उसको बन्द करने के लिए माता एक आना दे दे या खिलौना खरीद कर दे दे । हमें आप बेकार न समझें । आपको इधर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये । जब तक आप देश में भारतीयता नहीं ला सकते हैं, इसको भारतीय राज्य नहीं कहा जा सकता है, यह निश्चयपूर्वक कह देना चाहता हूं ।

मेरे हाथ में एक पुस्तक है जो सातवीं श्रेणी में पढ़ाई जाती है । यह संस्कृत की पुस्तक है । एक दूसरी पुस्तक भी है जो अशुद्धि पुस्तक है । यह भी उन्होंने ही छापी है । यदि इस पुस्तक को मुझे दे दिया जाए

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

और कहा जाए कि इसमें अशुद्धियां बताई जायें तो मैं सत्य कहता हूं कि इस पुस्तक से अधिक इसमें अशुद्धियां मैं आपको बता दूंगा। इसका जो मूल्य है वह एक रुपया कुछ पैसे है। आश्चर्य की बात है कि यह पुस्तक एक रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की है। वैसे तो सारी पुस्तकों का मूल्य अधिक होता है। ये मूल्य भी घटने चाहियें। कमजोर विद्यार्थियों को जब मैं देखता हूं और जब उनके सिरों पर इतनी अधिक पुस्तकों के भार को देखता हूं तो मुझे ऐसा डर लगता है कि यह दुबला पतला बालक यह लचकदार बालक कहीं इन पुस्तकों के भार से टूट फूट न जाए—

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अशुद्धियों की पुस्तक भी है क्या आपके पास ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : दोनों हैं और इन दोनों को मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की सेवा में भेंट कर दूंगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि बालकों को भारतीयता की शिक्षा मिले। पुस्तकों की संख्या कम होनी चाहिये और साथ साथ इनकी कीमत भी कम होनी चाहिये। गरीब बालक इतनी पुस्तकें और इतने मूल्य में नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। जब खरीद नहीं सकते हैं तो कैसे वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। पुस्तकों को कुछ कम कीजिये, कुछ मौखिक चीज पढ़ा दीजिये। साथ ही उनका मूल्य भी थोड़ा कीजिये। तब तो वे पढ़ सकते हैं नहीं तो मालदारों के लड़के पढ़ सकेंगे, गरीबों के बालक नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे, मध्यम वर्ग के बालक नही पढ़ सकेंगे। जब वे पढ़ नहीं सकेंगे तब आप उनकी उन्नति किस तरह से कर सकेंगे। यह निर्धनता जो हमारे देश में है वह सदा बनी रहेगी, उस निर्धनता के उन्मूलन का कोई उपाय नहीं है जब तक कि आप शिक्षा को सस्ती न बनायें। गुरुकुलों में एक ही प्रकार के लड़के रहते हैं और उनको एक ही प्रकार से खान पान दिया जाता है। हो सकता है कि कुछ गुरुकुल महंगे हों, आपकी परछाईं उन पर पड़ गई हो, लेकिन मैं जिस गुरुकुल को चला रहा हूं, मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि पचास विद्यार्थी मेरे यहां हैं, जिनमें से कोई पांच रुपया देता है, कोई सात रुपया देता है और आधे से भी कम विद्यार्थी देते हैं। इतने ही में हम सब कुछ देते हैं। इसी तरह से और भी बड़े गुरुकुल हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि शिक्षा को आप सस्ती बनायें। जब तक शिक्षा सस्ती नहीं होगी तब तक आप देश की वास्तविक उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं प्रारम्भिक शिक्षणालयों को देखता हूं। उनमें एक गुरु या एक अध्यापिका होती है, बिल्कुल कमजोर सी, चलने फिरने लायक। फिर वह रहती कहां है, आती कहां से है, यह भी देखिये। १००, १०० लड़की लड़के पढ़ने आते हैं। वह सब बालकों की तख्ती भी नहीं देख सकती, इतने बालक वहां जमा होते हैं।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आया हूं वहां की बात कर रहा हूं, सारे देश की बात मैं नहीं कहता, कई हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों की इमारतें जनता ने बना कर खड़ी की हैं, लेकिन पंजाब सरकार के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपका ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिये। हम लोग पहले भी पीछे थे अब भी पीछे हैं। जब आप हमारी बात को स्वीकार नहीं करते तो हम किस प्रकार से वास्तविक नागरिक बन सकेंगे। मैं तो कहूंगा कि चाहे आप फीस ले लें, लेकिन जल्दी से जल्दी उन स्कूलों को ग्रहण करें।

स्कूलों की हालत यह है कि संस्कृत के अध्यापक नहीं हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं करनाल जिले के उदाहरण दे सकता हूं। वहां विद्यार्थी हैं लेकिन वे संस्कृत नहीं ले सकते। क्योंकि वहां पर अध्यापक नहीं हैं। वे दूसरे विषय लेते हैं। यह हम संस्कृत के उत्थान के लिये यत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री

महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देंगे । प्रथम तो हिन्दी के लिये ऐसा हो रहा है पंजाब में कि उसको गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया जाता । पहले वहां पर अध्यापक उर्दू पढ़ा करते थे । एक दम से आपने हिन्दी लागू कर दी । जिन अध्यापकों ने कभी हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ी वे हिन्दी पढ़ा रहे हैं । रात्रि में वे औरों से पढ़ते हैं और सवेरे जाकर अपने विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाते हैं । फिर यहां कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी के कारण बालकों की पढ़ाई का स्तर नीचा हो गया है । जब स्वयं गुरुओं को हिन्दी नहीं आती तो विद्यार्थियों को कैसे आयेगी । अभी करनाल में एक संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी खोली गई । हम सोच रहे थे कि उसका प्रसार और प्रचार होगा, किन्तु अब वह इंग्लिश यूनिवर्सिटी बन कर रह गई है । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि किस प्रकार उसकी उन्नति हो सकेगी । आपका ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ जाना चाहिये । जब तक आपका इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जायेगा तब तक देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा ।

आज मैं किसी भी भाषा का विरोधी नहीं, लेकिन मैं इस बात का अवश्य विरोधी हूं कि सब जगह इंग्लिश का बोल बाला है । अगर आप को इंग्लिश के पढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है तो आप इंग्लिश पढाइये । आप दिल्ली में एक आध कालेज खोल लीजिये और एक आध किसी दूसरी जगह पर । जिन लोगों को सरकार दूसरे देशों में भेजना चाहती है उन को इंग्लिश पढ़ा दी जाये । लेकिन क्या सारे विद्यार्थी इंग्लिस्तान जायेंगे ? आज सब को इंग्लिश क्यों पढ़ाई जाती है ? जब मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति को पढ़ा तो मैं आश्चर्य चकित रह गया । अंग्रेजों के वक्त में यहां पर इंग्लिश पांचवीं या छठवीं कक्षा से पढ़ाई जाती थी, लेकिन अब तीसरी कक्षा से पढ़ाने लगे हैं । जो भी इंग्लिश के पक्षपाती हैं मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा आज भी देश के अन्दर ऐसे देहात हैं जहां के लोग ठीक से हिन्दी नहीं समझ पाते हैं वे इंग्लिश क्या समझेंगे ? सौभाग्य से हमारे डा० श्रीमाली इस पद पर हैं । मैं उन से निम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाय और इस को सब पास करना चाहिये । सेना और शिक्षा इन दो का मैं बिल्कुल विरोधी नहीं हूं । इसके लिये जितना धन चाहिये वह दिया जाये जिसमें हम देश की सुरक्षा को रख सकें ।

मैं आपके सामने इस किताब को रखना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब देख लें ।

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो किताब माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं उस को मिनिस्टर साहब कम से कम देख लें कि किस तरह से शिक्षा चलती है। एक एक पृष्ठ पर पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मिस्टेक्स हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You are not speaking. He will pass it on to the hon. Minister. You need not help him. He is strong enough.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to place my views on this problem of problems; and the most important problem, according to me, in this education is the problem of the unemployed educated disgruntled youth.

एक माननीय सदस्य : राष्ट्र भाषा में बोलिये ।

श्री गो० ना० दीक्षित : इस के बाद मैं जो भाषण इस सदन में दूंगा वह हिन्दी में दूंगा । आज के लिये आप मुझे अनुमति दें कि मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूं ।

On the advent of Freedom there was a very natural desire on the part of the people for education; and all round the country educational insti-

(Shri E. N. Dirit)

tutions, both on the initiative of the States and also on the initiative of private individuals, grew up. In that rush of our yearning we forgot all those twenty or thirty years of our freedom struggle when we were repeatedly saying that this system of education, which was initiated by Macaulay and has continued, should be given up as it was the cause of all our ills. We had become slaves on account of that system. It was said that when you want to enslave a people the best way of doing it is by first destroying their civilization and culture. This was the unanimous view of the freedom fighters of this country led by Mahatma Gandhi.

But when we became free, for all these seventeen years we have not given our attention to this matter, and I draw the attention of the Government to this most important problem.

On the one side the States and the people, the private educational institutions, are spending growing amounts of money on education; and on the other side the unemployed educated youth is multiplying in number in this country, which is creating a problem, both political as well as social in this country. This is a problem which the Education Ministry has to tackle and the Government has to tackle.

My submission is this. I come from Uttar Pradesh. There is a saying

ऐंट्रंस पास हुआ तो खेती से गया, और
बी० ए० पास हुआ तो गांव से गया

That is, a boy who passes the high school cannot take to agriculture; and a person who passes B.A. cannot live in the village, and he goes to the town.

Eighty per cent of the people, at any level in this country, have to subsist on agriculture. At the most you can have twenty per cent of people employed in the cities and in industry. As Gandhiji put it, rural civilization has to be the civilization of this country. And if rural civilization has to be the civilization of this country, it is essential that we must educate our children in such a manner that they have a desire to live in the village, that they have a desire to take to agriculture, that they have a certain acumen and they get the kind of training for that so that they may be more useful to the family, to the village and to agriculture.

For all this there must be a planned education. Unless there is planning in education and unless you decide what people shall remain in the village, what people shall take to industry, what people are going to the services, what people are going to be engineers, doctors and lawyers, well, our entire system of education will be going haphazard.

The time has come when there must be a planned education. The Education Ministry must devise a scheme for this. It is the duty of the Education Ministry, of the Central Government and the State Governments to see that the brilliant boys go as engineers, rather than that the best boys after finishing their education should be going without employment. I know the case of a boy who after taking doctorate in agriculture had to take up appointment as accountants. All our expenses go in vain in such cases.

My humble submission is this. My first point is that there must be a planned system of education.

There should be free education to every citizen in this country, both primary education and secondary education, but so far as education at the higher level is concerned, it must be in a planned manner, only in a way that you can adjust the economy of this country along with education. This is my first submission.

Secondly, what I feel is that the question of college education and the question of Hindi as the medium of

instruction, which my hon. friend, Dr. Govind Das referred to are intermixed. He quoted from what Dr. Kothari has stated. It was not a question of the opinion of Dr. Kothari, because it was the father of the nation, our Mahatma Gandhi, who urged it repeatedly in articles on this point. Not only Gandhiji, every one of us who were fighting for freedom those days, we were all of one view that this country cannot grow so long as our education is through the medium of English. And if the medium of English cannot make us better engineers, cannot make us better doctors, there is no question but that this media must go.

A point also raised that we do not get writers, we have no books in Hindi. Well, that will surely be the responsibility of the leadership. You have to give the initiative to the original writers, great thinkers, great intellectuals, great engineers and artists to write original books in Hindi. Unless they are written in Hindi, it can never be the medium of the country or the national language.

As a practitioner in the Supreme Court, I find that thirteen years after we have adopted the Constitution, thirteen years after article 351 has come into force, under the Supreme Court Rules not even a chit can be looked into by the court unless it is translated into English. Unless there is a change in the language of courts, it cannot be a national language. The attention of the Government of India must be drawn to this aspect. There is not even a single law journal which is printed in Hindi; there are no Codes, no law journals, no authorities, no rulings in Hindi. Unless the Government of India initiates a planned scheme by which Hindi will become the court language, well, there is no hope, not even in hundred years, that we are going to have Hindi as our national language. It is not by putting something into the Constitution, it is by ceaseless effort that we can achieve something.

I must humbly draw the attention of the Government of India to this. And the Minister of Education shall live in history if he takes up this matter, because it goes to the root of the matter; it is fundamental. Because, it is the character of the people, which builds a nation; it is not building, it is not machine, because it is the man who propels the machine, the man who lives in the building. If the people are lazy, nothing can be done. Here, with your permission, I would like to refer to what Gandhiji had stated. If the medium of instruction and the present system of education will thwart our energy, will sap our forces, devoid of progress as we would otherwise be, well, in that event, it is but natural that we cannot progress in this country. If we are lazy, we do not work hard, the nation cannot grow in spite of all our economic plans. In spite of the fact that we have invested more than Rs. 600 crores in public sector, if we are getting only ·93 per cent as profit, there is something wrong somewhere. So, I entirely ditto what our Swamiji stated, that the purpose of education must be the development of character. If that is not in sight, if we pursue the Macaulay system of education, the vicious circle shall never be resolved. This vicious circle must be resolved. That is all that I have to say.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में पहले शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट में बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवरसिटी के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा है उस में कहीं यह सूचना नहीं है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवरसिटी को आप कब तक गुलाम रखेंगे । उस की आटानमी को ससपेंड किया गया है और उसको अभी तक वापस नहीं दिया गया है ।

आगे चल कर मैं प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं । आज देश में योजना के नाम से बड़ा हल्ला है

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

और प्रायरिटी के नाम से भी बहुत हल्ला हो रहा है, लेकिन यह बात मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां तक ठीक है, यह नई खबर होगी सदन के लिए, कि पिछले दस सालों के अन्दर देश में निरक्षरों की संख्या बढ़ी है और वह भी तीन करोड़ जितनी । देश में निरक्षरता की तरक्की हुई है साक्षरता की नहीं। इसके कारण योजना पर एक कलंक आता है क्योंकि योजना के नाम से इतना ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है । मैं सोचता हूं कि इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री जी गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे । या तो इस योजना को खत्म कर देना चाहिये, या शिक्षा मंत्रालय को खत्म कर देना चाहिये या इसका कोई मौलिक, रेडीकब, सोल्युशन होना चाहिये ।

इसको जस्टीफाई करने की भी सरकार कोशिश करती है । मंत्री साहब ने कहीं कहा है , मेरे पास इस समय कोटेशन तो नहीं है, लेकिन यह खबर छपी थी कि मंत्री साहब हवाला देते हैं आबादी बढ़ने का, कि आबादी बढ गयी है इस लिए निरक्षरता बढ गई है । जो लोग योजना करते हैं और आबादी का हिसाब नहीं रखते हैं तो वे लोग योजना बनाने लायक ही नहीं है । जब सरकार साक्षरता बढाने की योजना बनाती है और निरक्षरता को हटाने की योजना बनाती है तो उसे इस चीज को सामने रख कर योजना बनानी चाहिये कि देश की आबादी इस हिसाब से बढेगी । लेकिन प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि साक्षरता कम हो रही है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह योजना नहीं है । यह वृद्धि की योजना नहीं है बल्कि घटोती की योजना है । इस तरफ मैं सारे सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं ।

इस के पीछे क्या मकसद है । निरक्षरता बढ़ाने और साक्षरता कम करने के पीछे क्या मकसद है, उस तरफ भी मैं सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं । अभी हाल में एक प्लानिंग कमीशन के मेम्बर कलकत्ता गए थे और वहां उस ने एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिला था । प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने उन से कहा कि कलकत्ते में प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की प्रोग्रेस के लिए कोई भी काम नहीं हो रहा है । गत १५ सालों के अन्दर कलकत्ता नगरी में, जहां कि करीब ६८ लाख आदमी रहते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा गवर्नमेंट द्वारा और कोरपोरेशन्स के द्वारा १५ या २० से ज्यादा प्राइमरी स्कूल नहीं खोले गए होंगे । यह प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की हालत है । इस विषय पर आपत्ति करने के लिये प्रतिनिधि मण्डल गया था । तो उनसे प्लानिंग कमीशन के मेम्बर ने कहा कि अगर हम शिक्षा का प्रसार करेंगे तो देश में एजूकेटेड अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगी, तो हम इस चीज को कैसे इनवाइट करेंगे । अगर एजूकेशन बढ़ेगी तो लोगों में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा और सरकार के प्रति विरोध बढ़ेगा । इसको हम कैसे करवायेंगे । हो सकता है कि यह बात मजाक में कही गयी हो । लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार का यही मकसद है, और यही कारण है कि प्राइमरी एजूकेशन या किसी भी किस्म की एजूकेशन का ज्यादा प्रसार सरकार नहीं करना चाहती ।

मैं कलकत्ते की हालत थोड़े और ब्यौरे से बता दूं । अभी तक यह नहीं हो सका है— कई सालों से यह झगड़ा चल रहा है— कि कलकत्ते में प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की प्रोग्रेस पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, कारपोरेशन की जिम्मेदारी है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है । यह अभी तक तै नहीं हो सका है । हाल में कारपोरेशन ने अपनी एक मीटिंग में यह तै कर दिया है कि

"The Calcutta Corporation has informed the State Government that it is entirely beyond the capacity of the Corporation to provide elementary education to

all the children of the city of Calcutta."

यह कह दिया। वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि कलकत्ते की प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। कारपोरेशन को कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम एजूकेशन के लिए जो भी पैसा देते हैं वह सारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देते हैं लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अब इस झगड़ेबाजी और गड़बड़घुटाला जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और कारपोरेशन में कलकत्ते में प्राइमरी एजूकेशन की जिम्मेदारी के बारे में चल रहा है उसको ठीक करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाया है ? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय अपने जवाबी भाषण में इस पर प्रकाश डालें। अभी भी वही गड़बड़ी और झगड़ा चल रहा है। यह कोई नया डेवलपमेंट नहीं है बल्कि यह काफी दिनों से चल रहा है। जब सेंट्रल एजूकेशन मिनिस्टरी को एजूकेशन के बारे में कुछ करने के लिए हम लोगों की ओर से कहा जाता है तो जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि एजूकेशन तो स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। यह हम लोगों का सबजैक्ट नहीं है और सेंटर इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कम से कम कोआरडिनेशन तो आपका सबजैक्ट है। यह चीज अगर कोआरडिनेशन के जरिए नहीं होगी तो फिर किस के द्वारा होगी ? कारपोरेशन कहती है कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। कारपोरेशन, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंटर, तीनों में झगड़ा चलता है जिसके कि कारण जनता को नुकसान पहुंचता रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप कलकत्ते जैसे शहर में ५० प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बच्चे प्राइमरी एजूकेशन से वंचित हैं। उनको प्राइमरी एजूकेशन मिलने का कोई तरीका नहीं है।

इसका एक और दूसरा कारण हो सकता है कि कलकत्ते में प्राइमरी एजूकेशन ज्यादातर प्राइवेट लोग चला रहे हों। लेकिन यह प्राइवेट लोग हैं कौन जो कि इसे चला रहे हैं ? इसे बड़े लोग चला रहे हैं। अंग्रेजी माध्यम से रईस बनाने वाली जो शिक्षा होती है उस अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्रणाली से प्राइमरी एजूकेशन दी जा रही है और यह बड़े लोगों के प्राइवेट हाथ में चली गई है। लेकिन कलकत्ते की आम जनता के जो लाखों बच्चे हैं उनको शिक्षित बनाने के लिए कोई कदम अभी देश में नहीं उठाया गया है। अब कलकत्ते जैसे नगर में अगर ऐसी हालत है तो सारे देश की क्या हालत होगी, इसका अन्दाजा आप भली भांति लगा सकते हैं।

अभी प्राइमरी एजूकेशन फैलाने से क्या फायदा होगा यह तो सब जानते हैं। लेकिन अभी जो शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है यह कोई अच्छी प्रणाली नहीं है। इस शिक्षा प्रणाली से आदमी ठीक ढंग से इन्सान नहीं बन सकता है यह बिल्कुल सही बात है लेकिन फिर भी हम जैसे लोग जो शिक्षा का प्रसार चाहते हैं शिक्षा प्रणाली चाहे कुछ भी हो, उसकी खास वजह यही है कि शिक्षा के द्वारा आदमी कम से कम सचेत हो जाता है। आदमी अपने बारे में सचेत हो जाता है और समाज के बारे में सचेत हो जाता है। इसलिए शिक्षा प्रणाली चाहे बुरी और हानिकारक क्यों न हो, पर शिक्षा का जरूर प्रसार हो यह हम चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार यह चीज नहीं चाहती है यह उस उदाहरण से साफ हो जाता है जो कि हमने दिया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षा में एक दुहरी नीति चल रही है। यह दुहरी नीति क्यों चल रही है ? इसके पीछे मैं सोचता हूं कि एक ख़राब मंशा है...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं अपने ग्रुप की तरफ़ से अकेला बोल रहा हूं इसलिए मुझे ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : केवल एक, दो मिनट और ले लीजिए । इससे ज्यादा समय नहीं मिल सकता है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं अब भाषा के बारे में आ जाता हूं । मीडियम के बारे में, यह शिक्षा के मीडियम के बारे में हम लोग कब फैसला करेंगे ? यह कोई नया सवाल नहीं है । यह सवाल बहुत पुराना है और इसका हाल भी बहुत पुराना है । इसके बारे में गांधी जी ने कहा है । इसके बारे में रवीन्द्र-नाथ टैगोर ने कहा है । इसके बारे में शिक्षा के जितने पंडित थे हैं सब लोग कह चुके हैं फिर भी देश के शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय और शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने इस के बारे में अभी तक कोई पौजिटिव पालिसी क्यों अख्त्यार नहीं की है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है ? इसका सिर्फ एक ही कारण हो सकता है कि जो अभी सरकार बनी हुई है वह नहीं चाहती है कि देश के लोग ठीक ढंग से शिक्षित हों क्योंकि जब तक अंग्रेजी माध्यम रहेगी तब तक देश के लोग ठीक ढंग से शिक्षित नहीं हो सकते हैं । यह मेरी कोई अपनी राय नहीं है । यह गांधीजी की राय है । यह रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की राय है । इसके बारे में बड़ा अजीब कारण बतलाया जाता है कि क्यों इसे शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाया जा रहा है । कहते हैं कि टैक्स्ट बुक्स नहीं हैं । लेकिन टैक्स्ट बुक्स आयेंगी कैसे । अंग्रेजी को क़ायम रखने वाले ऐसा हवाला देंगे यह रवि ाकुर को मालूम था और इस के बारे में सन १९१९ में उन्होंने जो कहा था उस को मैं आप के सामने कोट करता हूं । उन्होंने कहा था :—

"I know what the counter-argument will be."

That is, the counter-argument from people like Shri Shrimali and Shri Nehru.

"You want to give higher education through Indian languages but where are the books? That will be the first thing."

उस के जवाब में रवि ठाकुर ने कहा है :—

"I am aware that there are none—no textbooks, but unless higher education is given in our own languages, how are textbooks to come into existence? We cannot expect to go on minting if coins are refused circulation."

जिन मुद्राओं को आप बाजार में ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे वैसी मुद्रा को कोई प्रिंट नहीं करता । जिन टैक्स्ट बुक्स को पढ़ाया नहीं जायेगा और जिनकी कि कोई आवश्यकता कालिजों व विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं है उन को लिखेगा कौन और क्यों लिखेगा ? क्यों उन पर कोई पैसा और अपना दिमाग़ व शक्ति खर्च करेगा ? यह ऐसा सवाल है जिसको या तो आप तत्काल हल करें या अगर शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ करना नहीं है तो सब से अच्छा यह होगा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को खाली केन्द्र में से ही नहीं स्टेट्स से भी खत्म कर देना चाहिए । अगर अपनी भाषा के मीडियम में शिक्षा होने वाली नहीं है तो फिर इस देश में शिक्षा की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands that are before the House. I would like to make certain suggestions with regard to technical education.

We are in an age which is a nuclear one and in this nuclear age I find that we, in India, are having a number of projects with foreign collaboration, with foreign help and with foreign technicians. That is not a happy state of affairs. I feel that we

should extend technical education which is the need of the hour. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Education that more technical institutions, either polytechnics or colleges, should be started in India so that we can have more and better technicians. Our technicians are in no way inferior to the foreigners, if they are given a chance. They are equally intelligent, they are equally laborious and they are equally prudent; but they should be given a chance. I find that a number of arts and other colleges are coming up. I would like that technical colleges or colleges having a technical and trade bias should come up. They should be opened more and more. A provision should be made and incentive should be given for technical education in the country which is the need of the hour.

The world is changing and it is changing very fast. When the world is changing and modern science is coming up, we should try to keep pace with the times and change ourselves and our educational system.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is with regard to the syllabus. I find the syllabus differs from one State to another. Even in the same State, we find that the syllabus is different in the various institutions. It is not a happy state of affairs. There are some Central schools where provision is made for the children of Government servants or of military personnel. But when Government servants or other citizens move from one State to another they find that the syllabus is completely changed. They find something new. This is not a happy state of affairs. I feel that the Centre should intervene in the matter. The training may be in the regional language, but the syllabus in all the States, or in the whole of India, should be the same. The subject-matter should be the same. In that light, I would suggest that the Centre should take an interest in it and should try to see that the syllabus in all the States is the same.

15 hrs.

When we are saying that we want to have a welfare State, we want to have a socialistic State, I find that so much disparity is there in the field of learning. I find that equal opportunities are not there. One day I had been to Gwalior. I saw one public school there. I could see that a middle-class man or a common man could not have his child trained or educated in that school. There are a number of other types of schools which are prohibitive for a common man or a middle-class man because he cannot afford to pay the fees and naturally the man who is well-to-do, who is in a better position, can train his children in a modern school or in a private school and the children of other people cannot compete with these children and they are denied the opportunities of selection, service or training which is possible for only the wealthy people. This state of affairs should be changed and I feel that an equal opportunity should be provided to all the people.

The third suggestion that I would like to make is about guidance to students. I find that there is no proper guidance to students after matriculation or S.S.L.C. I find that they are quite in the dark. Either in the university or at the Government level enough material should be provided, enough guidance should be provided as to which career the students should select. There is a complaint that so many third class people enter colleges and there is a waste of time, waste of money and waste of energy. In that light, I would like to suggest, if we have to avoid that waste, proper guidance should be given to the students and sufficient data should be made available for the guidance of students so that they can have the career of their choice and they can be successful in that.

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to text-books. I find that text-books are changed every year or every alternate year. That is a cost to the nation, that is a burden to the nation, that is a burden to the parents. This state of affairs is not happy. Text-books should not be changed at least for five or ten years. If these text-books are not changed, if the same text-books are kept, in that case the cost of training to the poor parents will be less because old books can be used by the students. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to that aspect of the matter.

Then, some reference was made to the national discipline scheme or the institute at Sariska near Alwar. I would like to commend the work of the institute and I would like to say that such institutes or its branches should be in every State and that may help us to maintain discipline. We find that there is a lot of indiscipline in a number of States. There is student trouble. You can overcome that trouble by introducing discipline in these schools. The work that is being done by Gen. Bhonsle is a commendable work and his work should be given more incentive and more help. That should be introduced in various schools.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that he should give more attention to the rural areas and to backward economic classes other than the schoduled castes and scheduled tribes. I find that the backward classes which are economically backward are not in a position to have education. They should be given preference. I find that scholarships that were given to these people have been stopped and that is a very unhappy state of affairs. I feel that the colleges in rural areas should be given more help. On the contrary, I find so many requirements are to be met with and that is not possible for a person, for an educationist, who is running a college in a rural area. I feel that rural areas should be given more incentive, should be given more attention which may help the rural population. They can have better benefit of education. In that case, more help, more incentive should be given to the people who are living in the villages.

Finally, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to basic education. With regard to basic education, I would like to say that the trades which are more popular should be intoduced and the general feeling with regard to basic education should be examined and studied and more popular things should be introduced in that direction.

With these words, I support the demands that are before the House.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, democracy cannot be a success in any country unless the adult population, unless all the citizens participate and take an intelligent interest in the deliberations on the development of the country. For this purpose it is quite essential that adequate educational facilities should be provided to the child from the very beginning so that a child can develop its personality and take an intelligent interest in the development of the country and be a responsible citizen. But I find that due to the emergency, there have been certain reductions in the expenditure of different sections of the different Ministries and primary education also has suffered on account of that. Many States have reduced the amount for different sections of the different Ministries. But I am sorry to note that primary education also has been a victim to this reduction. That being the most important part of education, and that being the most important period in the life of an individual—childhood being the most important part—I do not know why this particular section, I mean primary education, has become a victim to this.

Now, primary education has been paid much attention, as the report says. The number of children attending schools in the age group of 6—11 during 1961-62 was to the tune of 61:3. That is about boys—I cannot compare it with that of girls—girls are very much low in number. And it is proposed to be 76·4 during the Third Five Year Plan. It will be exceeding the target in the Third Plan also. But as regards the education of girls, I think adequate attention has not been paid and the result is that the total percentage that is expected to be in the schools in the age group of 6—11 is 61·6 during the whole of the Third Five Year Plan and in the middle schools, in the age group of 11—14, it is only 16·5 and in the secondary stage it is 6·9 or so.

There was a special programme, as the Report of the Education Ministry itself shows, to accelerate girls education, especially during the Third Five Year Plan. I find that the amount sanctioned by each State and the assistance given by the Central Government also to the different States to this special programme for accelerating women's and girls' education has suffered a reduction. I may here give certain figures also. Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, and Punjab have not allotted any amount for the special programme of women's education, during 1963-64 whereas Madras and U.P. have given some amount. Madras has given Rs. 32:78 lakhs and the U.P. has given 24:65 lakhs. The other States, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Assam have given very little amounts for this special programme. This being the most important part of education, I do not know why the State Governments have neglected it and the Central Government is not insisting on the implementation of this particular programme.

Coming to primary education, unless special care is taken to see that both boys and girls attend schools, I think the percentage of illiteracy cannot go down to the extent to which we expect it to go down. Naturally, to make primary education more attractive, there are scholarships, scholarships in the form of kind, the school meal programme and the School health services. But may I know how far these things are being implemented, how far the school meal programme is a success throughout the country, which are the States that have implemented the school meal programme? The cost per meal varies from State to State. In Madras, it is 10 N.P. and in Kerala it is 6 N.P. In spite of this, we find that for want of public contribution, the school meal programme has not been a success in so many States, and it has not been properly implemented. Out of the 44 million children that are going to be covered by the school meal programme, to the extent of 25 million children are being covered. We have to see that the school meal is there to supplement the meal that is given to the children at their homes, and it should be able to remove any nutritional deficiency if it is existing, that would help the physical growth and mental growth of the child. That should be an integrated part of the school programme of the child as a whole. We see that sufficient attention has not been paid to this school meal programme, and also to the School health services, in spite of the fact that the School Health committees appointed year after year, have gone deep into the matter, have conducted surveys in different States and have recommended the School health programmes for different schools.

At the primary level, as the report of the different councils shows, the present position as regards health and nutritional standards is extremely unsatisfactory in the whole country. Extensive surveys are being conducted in different parts of the country and they show that children suffer on account of malnutrition and mortality and sickness rate is the highest among children in India. Malnutrition occurs in 40 per cent

[Shri Sarjoni Mahishi]

and it is followed by blindness which can be prevented in childhood. Recently, I read in the papers that preventable blindness among children is growing at a very great speed. That is due to vitamin A deficiency as has been reported by the Indian Council of Medical Research. There is also the joint report given by two committees of the Indian Council of Medical Research and Health. The sorrowful thing is that Medical inspection in the schools has been given up in many States. The recommendations in the School health committee report, particularly the rural health scheme for different schools in a particular tehsil or taluk must be implemented. It does not cost more than Rs. 4 crores for the whole country for the first stage of the programme which covers the period 1961-66. The next stage covers 1966-72. We notice that the total cost of the two stages of the programme comes to something like Rs. 14 plus 4, that is 18 crores. That is a very fine programme, I learn. Around a primary health centre in a Community development block, a few primary schools can be taken and they may be given full medical help and school health service easily. Ultimately, there should be the District programme also. That is the report of the committee. Irrespective of differences in the political ideologies of the Government, we notice that this is the most essential programme that has to be implemented, as has been embodied in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution that all children between 6 and 14 should be given free primary education. There should also be this School health service and the school meal to give the children proper nutritional food. The Ministry has done so much service and I do appreciate the service rendered by the Ministry. Especially it has risen to the occasion during the emergency. I think the Ministry will take note of these things and see that these programmes are implemented, so that primary education is made attractive and the parents of the children are free from their anxiety. The school meal programme serves two purposes. One is, for the poor parents who are not able to give a full food to the children, that would be a supplement. Secondly, that would add to the physical growth of the child. I hope these two things will be taken into consideration.

The second point that I wish to deal with is the education of the handicapped. I was in Dehra Dun the other day, where the Central institute for the blind men and women is situated. I see there is no follow up programme. After the training received by these blind men and women, they do not know where to go. The training period is the most pleasant period. When they go there, they feel that they are independent during that period. When they come out, they feel as if they are a liability to society. They do not know where to go. Again, Sir, just as there is one institute in Dehra Dun, I think, there should be one institute in South India also. Because, statistical information collected shows that from South India, the handicapped go all the way to Dehra Dun. Many of them are not in a position to go also. There should be facilities for the handicapped people to get proper education in their place.

The third point that I wish to deal with is a positive point. There are 337 co-ordinated welfare extension projects in the whole country catering to the needs of women. There are women welfare centres and child welfare centres. I do appreciate the integrated scheme for child welfare which may now be taken up by the Child welfare council of India. At the same time, these programmes of women's welfare centres and Socio-economic units give employment chances to thousands of women. If these things go together, it will be a very desirable thing. Because, after the winding up of the 337 projects, the voluntary institutions that are going to be formed, will be able to get 50 per cent grant. The result is, they may not be able to get public contribution and the work done till now may not be of much use and the

expenditure incurred also may not be of much use.

The second point is, the Socio-economic units are giving training to so many people. Then, there are training centres also that have been conducted by the different Ministries. The Home Ministry is having its own Socio-economic units which are conducting cottage industry classes and others. The Community Development Ministry is having its own training courses. The Education Ministry is having its own courses. The Food and Agriculture Ministry is having its own courses. The Defence Ministry is recruiting nurses and midwives. I think there is no co-ordination among these different Ministries. The result is, the programmes overlap. If co-ordination is brought about among these different Ministries, that would be very desirable, and I hope the will be properly used.

श्री विश्राम साव (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सामने शिक्षा विभाग का एक बड़ा बजट पेश है जो कि १६,७७,७५,००० रु० का है। इस के अलावा गृह मंत्रालय भी २,६५,००० रु० के लगभग खर्च करेगा। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिये भी ७,३०,००,००० रु० है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से अफिलिएटेड जो कालेज हैं उन के लिये २,६४,००,००० रु० रक्खा गया है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा का बजट काफी बड़ा है। उसे बड़ा होना भी चाहिये, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। देश में शिक्षा की बहुत कमी है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जो रुपया शिक्षा पर खर्च हो रहा है, उस के हिसाब से योजना के अन्तर्गत हम ने जो लक्ष्य बना रक्खे हैं उस में हम कितने आगे बढ़े हैं। पहली बात है कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कितना विकास हुआ है, दूसरे टैकनालाजी के क्षेत्र में कितने आगे बढ़े हैं, तीसरे स्वतंत्रता, सामाजिक न्याय और समान अवसर के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित समाज व्यवस्था की स्थापना में कितना कदम बढ़ा है, चौथे नागरिकता के बन्धनों के दृढ़ करने, लोगों की शक्ति का पूरा पूरा सहयोग करना और देश के हर क्षेत्र के प्राकृतिक और मानवीय साधनों के विकास करने के प्रयत्नों की कहां तक नींव पड़ी है।

अगर आप सन १६५१ की सेंसस रिपोर्ट देखें तो उसके अनुसार २८ करोड़ ३६ लाख उस समय इस देश के अन्दर अशिक्षित थे और आज का फिगर १६६१ के अनुसार ३३ करोड़ ३६ लाख का है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में जिस हिसाब से आबादी बढ़ी है उस हिसाब से शिक्षा में बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। जहां तक योजना का सवाल है, उसमें आपको शिक्षा में बढ़ती करने का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए था। जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूं आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कुछ प्रगति हुई है, और मदों में प्रगति कम हुई है, हां फैशन की जरूर बढ़ोतरी हुई है और शिक्षा का स्तर पहले से और नीचे चला गया है।

आप कहेंगे कि भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ कोआर्डिनेशन की है। उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं के मानकों के समन्वय और निर्धारण के विषय में मंत्रालय का दायित्व विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग संभालता है। देश के अन्य भागों में शिक्षा का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश की उच्च शिक्षा का ही दायित्व भारत सरकार पर है और नीचे की शिक्षा अगर खराब हुई, नीचे की जड़ मजबूत न हुई, तो उच्च शिक्षा अच्छी कहां से हो सकती है। अगर देश की नैतिक और सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति करनी है तो देश की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करना होगा।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा का वितार। सन् १६६१ में ३४४.२ लाख बच्चे ६ से ११ साल की आयु के भरती हुए जो कि कुल बच्चों का ६१.२ प्रति शत था। सन् १६६२ में इससे चालीस लाख बच्चे ज्यादा भरती हुए जब कि

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

अनुमान २२.५ लाख ज्यादा भरती होने का था। और तीसरी योजना में अनुमान है कि ८० फीसदी बच्चे भरती हो जायगे। लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी आप देखें कि ८० हजार शिक्षकों की कमी है और वह कमी कैसे पूरी होगी मैं नहीं जानता।

इसके अलावा आप स्कूलों को देखें। बहुत से स्कूलों में न बैठने की जगह है, न इमारतें हैं, पेड़ों के नीचे बच्चे बैठते हैं। अगर उन बच्चों का मुकाबला मिनिस्टरों या बड़े आदमियों के बच्चों से किया जाये तो आप को नरक और स्वर्ग जैसा अन्तर दिखायी देगा। अध्यापकों को दस दस महीने तक वेतन नहीं मिलता। चार या पांच महीने तक वेतन न मिलना तो साधारण बात है। प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का वेतन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के चपरासियों से भी कम है। जब कि उनको "जगत गुरु" के नाम से पुकारा जाता है, उनकी पेंशन और वेतन की बढ़ोतरी की बात दूर है।

तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में लड़कियों की शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान देने की बात कही गयी है। हो सकता है कि शहरों में लड़कियों की शिक्षा में प्रगति हुई हो मगर देहातों में अभी भी वह बहुत कम है और मैं समझता हूं कि वहां तो कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। एक गाड़ी के दो पहिए हैं, एक तेज रफ्तार से चले और दूसरा धीमी रफ्तार से चले तो यह कोई न्यायसंगत बात नहीं होगी।

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट शिक्षा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। आप कहेंगे कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, लेकिन भारत सरकार पर इस देश की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है, अगर नहीं है तो आप कोआरडिनेशन कर सकते हैं। आज आप हाई स्कूल और इंमरमीडिएट स्कूलों का रिजल्ट उठाकर देखें तो आप देखेंगे कि रिजल्ट ५० फीसदी से ज्यादा नहीं होता। कितना स्तर गिर गया है। और इस ५० फीसदी में भी आप देखेंगे कि ज्यादा लड़के अंग्रेजी में फेल हैं। यह बहुत अहम प्रश्न है। गरीब का बच्चा शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा न होने के कारण फेल हो जाता है। अगर आप एक लड़के का १२ महीने का पढ़ाई का खर्चा ५० रुपए माहवार भी लगावें तो इतने लड़कों के फेल होने से देश का कितना नुकसान होता है। केवल देश को इससे नुकसान ही नहीं होता साथ साथ बेकारी की समस्या भी बढ़ रही है।

आज शिक्षा का ध्येय नौकरी हो गया है। जब तक यह भावना खत्म नहीं होती तब तक शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। आज यह हो रहा है कि पढ़े लिखे लोग न तो घर का काम कर सकते हैं, न बाहर का काम कर सकते हैं, नौकरी उनको मिलती नहीं। इस कारण वे कभी कभी आत्म हत्या भी कर लेते हैं, चोरी भी करते हैं, और जेब कटी भी करते हैं और डकैती भी करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : न घर का न घाट का।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हमारे स्टडी ग्रुप में एक आक्सफोर्ड यूनीवरसिटी के बड़े विशेषज्ञ आए, वे चाइना हो कर आए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि चीन में बच्चों को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है वे ऐसी छोटी मोटी चीज अपने आप बना लेते हैं जैसे ट्रांसमिटर, और बिजली के पंखे, रेडियो आदि। अगर यहां भी लोगोंको ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाए तो वे उसके द्वारा अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर सकें और किसी उद्योग में लग सकें।

भारत सरकार के अधीन चार विश्व-विद्यालय हैं, अलीगढ़, बनारस, दिल्ली और विश्व भारती। लेकिन इनकी शिक्षा का स्तर भी बहुत गिर चुका है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ना चाहिए और उसमें यूनीफारमिटी आनी चाहिए। शिक्षा का स्तर इतना गिर गया है कि अगर एक बी० ए० पास लड़के से कहा जाए कि एक एप्लीकेशन लिख दो तो वह उसमें सौ गलतियां करेगा। यह शिक्षा का स्तर है। तो यह स्तर बढ़ना चाहिए। चाहे वह विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय सरकार चलाती हो या राज्य सरकारें चलाती हों, शिक्षा का स्तर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कम हो गया है। हमारा ग्रेजुएट विदेशी ग्रुजुएट का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता।

यूनीफरमिटी के विषय में मुझे यह कहना है कि जिस तरह का सिलेबस भारत सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों में हो उसी तरह का सिलेबस राज्य सरकारों के विश्वविद्यालयों में होना चाहिए। जब तक इनमें समानता नहीं आएगी तब तक कालिजों से निकले हुए विद्यार्थी ईक्वल अपार्चुनिटी नहीं प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। इस स्तर की असमानता का यह परिणाम होता है कि बड़ी बड़ी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविसेज में जैसे आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस० या इंडियन फारन सरविस, में केवल कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों के लड़के ही सिलेक्ट किए जाते हैं दूसरों के नहीं। इसमें उन बच्चों का दोष नहीं है। इसमें सरकार का दोष है। यह कह देना कि इसमें हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं।

आप दिल्ली में देखें कि एक तरफ बड़े लोगों के लड़के कानवेंट स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। और दूसरी तरफ गरीबों के लड़के मामूली स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। इसलिए बड़े आदमी का बच्चा जो अच्छी तरह अंग्रेजी बोल लेता है, उसका सिलेक्शन मिलिटरी आदि सरविसों में हो जाता है और गरीब आदमी के लड़के का नहीं होता। यह बात नहीं है कि गरीब के लड़के का दिमाग अमीर के लड़के से कुछ कम है, अगर गरीब को सुविधाएं दी जाएं तो वह भी उसके समान या उससे ज्यादा अच्छा परिणाम दिखा सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिमाग तो बड़ों का ही खराब है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं हो सका क्योंकि उनको उचित योग्यता के लड़के नहीं मिल सके और उन्होंने अपनी सलाह में लिखा है कि जिस तरह के लड़के चाहिए नौकरियों के लिए उसी के अनुसार सिलेबस बनाया जाए और स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा किया जाए।

मुझे याद है कि सन् १९५५ में पंडित जवाहर लाल जी मिर्जापुर गए थे, तो लोगों ने उनको मानपत्र देते समय कहा था कि हमको डिग्री कालिज दिया जाए। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि आप चाहें तो मैं सब को एम० ए० और बी० ए० की डिग्रियां दे दूं लेकिन इससे इस देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमको टैकनीशियन चाहिए, ओवरसियर चाहिए और इंजिनियर चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर इस तरह के एक हजार बच्चे मुझे मिल जाएं तो मैं कल उनको नौकरी दे सकता हूं। तो हमको सबसे ज्यादा इंजिनियरों की जरूरत है और उनमें बढ़ोत्तरी करनी चाहिए तभी देश की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकती है। अभी हमको बाहर से इंजिनियर और मैशिनरी मंगानी पड़ती है जिस से फारिन एक्सचेंज का नुक्सान होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया अब खत्म कीजिए।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी तो खत्म नहीं कर सकता। आपने अन्य मेम्बरों को दो दो मिनट और दिए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको भी मिला है।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. He will have two minutes tomorrow.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सूचना देना चाहता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा को वहां की पुलिस ने घेर लिया है । ५० विधायकों को निकाल कर बाहर फेंक दिया गया है । वहां कांस्टीट्यूशन टूट गया है, जनतंत्र मिट सा गया है । इस गम्भीर स्थिति पर सदन को विचार करना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उत्तरप्रदेश का सदन नहीं है ।

Shri Sonavane: His remarks are irrelevant.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th March 1963".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th March 1963".

The motion was adopted.

WORKING JOURNALISTS CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—(*Insertion of new Section 7A*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya on the 8th March 1963:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is 2 hours, out of which one minute has been taken, leaving 1 hour and 59 minutes. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may continue his speech.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me make my position clear at the very outset. It is not my intention to impose or inflict anything upon the Government. What I want to do by giving notice of this Bill is to draw their attention to something which has been left undone and which they should do. That is the whole purpose of my giving notice of this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Where is the Bill? Let me have a copy.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In fact, I want to carry the Government with me. I want the age of retirement to be fixed. That is all. I shall be happy if Government come forward with their own proposal or if they suggest any other way or form in which they are prepared to accept or agree to it. That is the whole purpose behind the Bill.

I only remind them at the beginning that if they agree to have the age of working journalists statutorily fixed under the Working Journalists Act of 1955, that would settle an all-

India problem which is agitating most of the States and different newspaper establishments. In fact, the Bill I have given notice of is an offshoot of the main Act. In section 5 of the Act, it is stated that one of the conditions for payment of gratuity is "his retiring from service on reaching the age of superannuation." When the Act provided that gratuity should be paid when the journalist reached the age of superannuation, it became incumbent upon Government to prescribe the age itself. But that has been left undone. I believe that is a lacuna in the Act.

As I have stated in my statement of objects and reasons:

> "There is no provision for age of superannuation for the working journalists in the Working Journalists Act of 1955 and rules made thereunder.
>
> There is no uniform age of retirement for the working journalists employed in newspaper establishments in India, though their service conditions have been made uniform by statutes. As a result, the services of working journalists are liable to termination by their employers arbitrarily at any time without assigning any reason therefor. A number of journalists have been retired even before they attained the age of 55. Further, a large number of cases alleging premature and arbitrary retirement of journalists by the employers are pending before different courts. The object of the Bill is to remove this lacuna in the Act and to prescribe statutorily a uniform age of retirement for the working journalists in newspaper establishments in India."

What the Bill proposes is the insertion of a section in the Act itself to the following effect:

> "No working journalist shall be required to retire from service till he has completed the age of sixty five years, unless he is proved guilty of gross misconduct or of any offence involving moral turpitude:
>
> "Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where there is any agreement or contract of service more favourable to the working journalists, the terms of that agreement shall prevail".

This is the whole purpose of the Bill. It was necessary after the passing of the Act of 1955 that the age of superannuation should have been fixed. It has not been done uptil now. In fact, Government have not acted up to the requirements of the Act itself. This should have been done during the last amendment of the Act, but somehow this was left out then. As I have stated, in section 5, there is a provision that there should be an age of superannuation. It could have also been done under section 20. Under this section, the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. One of the purposes of the Act was certainly the fixation of the age of superannuation. That purpose has not been fulfilled by the rules made by Government under section 20. My humble attempt is only to help Government to fulfil that purpose not fulfilled uptil now.

My entire say on this matter is divided into two groups. First, there should be a retiring age and it should be statutorily fixed. The second is that the retiring age should be fixed at 65 years. I shall divide my entire arguments and facts in my support under these two groups.

The Working Journalists Act of 1955 made a stautory provision for fixing the wages of working journalists. Why was it done? It was done because these workers were not in a position to get a fair wage by collective bargaining. They were working in small numbers in a large number of

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

private establishments spread all over India. That was why they could not have their wages decided by collective bargaining, and Government very kindly took up the matter and had a law enacted. If I may be allowed to remind the Ministry, by the 1955 Act, the following Acts were made applicable to working journalists: The Industrial Disputes Act, the Employees Provident Fund Act and the Standing Orders Act. The object was to ensure a certain amount of security to this category of workers who, as I have already stated, are not in a position to have their interests gained and protected by collective bargaining. But the intention of the Act and the intention of making all these Acts applicable to the working journalists will remain unfulfilled if the employers are in a position to terminate their services at any time in the name of retiring them from service, even when the journalists are quite fit and capable of rendering efficient work in their profession. The protection given by the law becomes nullified if the employer is within his rights to retire the employee at any stage of the latter's service. That is one of the points I want to urge in support of my contention that there should be an age of retirement statutorily fixed.

The Working Journalists Act, as I have stated, mentions the need of fixing the age of superannuation. The Labour Appellate Court of West Bengal has held that the expression "termination of service" used in the Standing Orders Act also includes termination by retirement. In the absence of any legal direction as to how this retirement is to take place, the determination of the terms and conditions of retirement have been left to the sweet will of the employers, and as a result, the terms and conditions differ in different States in India.

Not only that. They differ in different newspaper establishments in the same State, and they differ in the same newspaper establishment in regard to different categories of workers who have been taken in at different times.

In Calcutta, there are ten newspaper establishments which have framed standing orders fixing the age of retirement of the working journalists working in these establishments at 60. But there is another newspaper establishment controlling a group of newspapers which has created three categories of working journalists in the matter of retirement: working journalists who entered service before 1949 are to retire at the age of 60, irrespective of the period of service they have rendered; working journalists who have come in after 1949 and before 1960 are to be guided by the rule that they will retire after 25 years of service or at 60 years of age, whichever is earlier; working journalists who came after 1960 are to be guided by another rule that their retirement will be at the age of 55. In the same newspaper establishment there are three categories of working journalists controlled by three different sets of rules of retirement.

In another newspaper, also a very important newspaper, there are two rules: working journalists who entered service before 1953-54 are to retire at 60 years of age, irrespective of the period of service, but working journalists who entered service after that year will have to retire at 55 years. Of course, after certain disputes, this has been raised to 58 years. In any case, in the same newspaper establishment three different rules come in: 60 years for those who came in before 1953-54; then 55 years; then 58 years.

So, the age of retirement varies according to the time of entry in service, and the variation, if I may point out, is to the growing disadvantage of the working journalists. The later the time of working journalists have entered service, the retiring age becomes lower and lower. It was 60 in the beginning, then it became 60 years or 25 years of service, then it became 55. This is the difficulty in which the

working journalists find themselves. So, inasmuch as the Government felt the need of passing the Working Journalists Act of 1955 to safeguard their interests, the Government should also feel the need of clarifying what they mean by the age of superannuation in section 5 of the Working Journalists Act, 1955.

Apart from what I have stated, a certain number of newspapers have developed a novel practice. They retire the working journalists in the midst of their service, and then re-employ them in the same service, in the same post, on a contract basis from year to year. I know of some cases in which working journalists have been retired even before they reached the age of 55. Since the retiring age has been left to be determined by the employers, they determine it in their own favour, and so they retire the working journalists even before they have reached 55, and then re-employ them in the same post on a year to year contract. This creates a class of working journalists who will not have the protection of the law. By this process, the working journalists who accept service under a contract go beyond the protection given by the Working Journalists Act, 1955.

There are cases also in which journalists after having attained the age of 60 have been retired and then re-employed in the same post. What does it prove? It proves that the employers know that the workers retain capacity for efficient work in spite of the age they have reached. That is why they retain them on the same pay, in the same service, but on a contract basis. But the result is that these journalists go beyond the pale of the protection given by the Working Journalists Act, 1955.

As a result of all this, there is uncertainty in the services all over India, and as a result of this uncertainty, there are disputes all round. In almost every State there are disputes before the tribunals and the High Courts, as also before the Supreme Court. This is what I want to stop. If the Government agrees to prescribe the age of retirement of the working journalists as required by the Act of 1955, all these disputes will come to an end. If the decisions of the different tribunals, High Courts and the Supreme Court are collected, they will disclose an amount of conflict which I believe will lead the Government to think in the same way in which I am thinking now. I hope I have made out a strong case for fixing the age of retirement.

In the matter of fixing the age of retirement, the Supreme Court has made certain suggestions. I want to quote some of those suggestions. They are with regard to the nature of work assigned to the employees, the nature of the wage structure obtaining, retirement benefits and other amenities that are available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other Members also to speak.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is a very important matter. Unless I am able to build up my case with these arguments and facts, how can the Government reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 20 minutes already.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I have taken only a short time. I have got to put all these facts. These facts must be recorded so that the Government can come to a decision. In any case, I request you to increase the time and give me some more time; I crave your indulgence.

An Hon. Member: The Government must have already made up their minds.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I take it that the Government always keep an open mind in fairness to the House and in fairness to the working journalists themselves. What I was saying was this. The Supreme Court has suggested certain factors for fixing the retirement age. One of the factors is the character of the climate where the employees work and the age of super-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

annuation fixed in comparable industries in the same region, and the general practice prevailing in the industry in the past in the matter of retiring the employees. I lay special emphasis on the last suggestion of the Supreme Court, namely, the general practice in the industry in the past in the matter of retirement. The Parliament can go into the past practice in the industry and consider the suggestions of the Supreme Court. It can study the practice that was obtaining in the newspaper industry so long, and after going through it, the Parliament may suggest what the age should be.

But so far as the need for fixing the age of retirement by statute is concerned, I believe that goes beyond any question, and to that at least the Government should agree in deference to the Act that the House had passed.

The next group of my arguments will be this, namely, why I have suggested that the age of 65 should be fixed. My arguments are divided into two groups. The need of fixing the retirement age by statute, and the need of fixing the age at 65. Why have I suggested the age of 65? These are some of the facts which have to be noted. The Act itself does not mention any period of service. It only mentions the age for retirement, and has not mentioned the age of retirement as reckoned by any period of service.

As I have stated, the suggestions of the Supreme Court,—the nature of the work that the working journalist has to do,—have got to be taken into consideration. In regard to that, I will quote from the Press Commission. What is the nature of the work that the working journalists does?

The Press Commission says, at page 193, para 512, as follows:

> "It is essential to realise in this connection that the work of a journalist demands a high degree of general education and some kind of specialised training."

Then, it goes on to say:

> "His wages and his conditions of service should therefore be such as to attract talents. He has to keep himself abreast of the developments in different fields of human activity—even in such technical subjects as law, and medicine. This must involve constant study, contact with personalities and a general acquaintance with world's problems."

Then, they say—and this is important:

> "We think that the working journalists should not be equated in point of intellectual equipment and educational attainments to a person who enters the service of banks. His position is more analogous to a lecturer in a college."

That is how the Press Commission has defined the nature of work that the working journalists have to do.

Since the nature of the duties of the working journalist has been defined thus, I come to the university service. This is what I have taken from the Calcutta university:

> "Every wholetime university teacher shall retire at the age of 62, provided . . . in exceptional cases the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of the appropriate faculty . . . . may extend the term up to 65 . . . ."

So, the Press Commission suggests that the journalists should be of the category of lecturers, and one of the biggest universities in India—I believe the same is the rule in other universities also—has fixed that the age of retirement for university teachers should be 65. That is for the whole-time teachers. In the case of part-time teachers, the rule of the Calcutta university is the teachers are allowed to go beyond 65. I do not quote the wordings of the rule.

Then, I come to the higher secondary, school teachers. In the case of

the teachers of higher secondary schools, the rule of the Board of Secondary Education is that the teacher should fulfil the following two conditions: "The teacher does not exceed the age of 65 years, and the teacher remains mentally alert and physically fit." I ask for the working journalists nothing more than what has been accepted for the university teachers and the teachers of higher secondary schools.

Then, I shall mention the age of Supreme Court judges. They are allowed to continue up to 65. That is known to the whole House. It is mentioned in the Constitution itself. To be in keeping with the age of retirement of Supreme Court judges, we are now considering an amendment to the Constitution—the 15th amendment—to the effect that the age of high court judges is to be raised from 60 to 62. That is under consideration.

Then, I take the Industrial Disputes Act. Under section 7(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, one of the requirements that are to be fulfilled by a presiding officer of a labour court or a tribunal or the national tribunal are that he should not be above the age of 65. That is, up to 65 years of age, the presiding officers of the tribunals are allowed to continue in work. That is why I would like the age-limit of 65 to be fixed in respect of retirement of working journalists—from considerations of the Supreme Court Judges' age, the high court judges' age which is going to be raised, the university teachers' age and the higher secondary school teachers' age and also the age of the presiding officers of industrial tribunals.

Now, I should like to refer to one more thing. I was just studying the ILO publication, and I believe that will be acceptable to the Labour Ministry. I am referring to the ILO publication—*Social Security*—pages 58-59. Data were collected on pensionable age prescribed in 48 countries. Among the 48 countries, two countries prescribed 70 as the pensionable age. Two countries prescribed 67 as the age of pension. As many as 24 countries have prescribed 65 as the age of pension. So, half the number of countries from where data were collected for this ILO publication—namely, 24—have prescribed the age of 65 as the pensionable age. The age prescribed by 17 other countries is 60. Thus, out of 48 countries, the age prescribed for retirement from service is between 60 and 65, by 41 countries. That is the collection made by the ILO itself. These are the facts which I want the Government to consider.

I have already referred to the age of retirement of Supreme Court judges and others. Now, the Supreme Court have decided as to how the age is to be decided, where it has not been fixed earlier. In fact, a journalist has no prescribed age-limit of retirement. Up till the passing of the Act, the journalists would continue in servise up to any age till they are physically fit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken your full time.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I shall finish now. In the case of Guest, Keen Williams, Ltd. reported in Labour Laws, Volume II, 1959, the Supreme Court says that in fixing the age of superannuation the industrial tribunal have often enough considered the age of 60 as fair. That is how the Supreme Court has held, where the age has not been fixed earlier. In the same volume, there is another case, the case of Dunlop Co., *versus* their workers There also the age of retirement had been fixed at 55, by agreement. But when it came to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court overruled that agreement and fixed the age of retirement at 60. That it the prevailing opinion of the Supreme Court to which I want to invite the Government's attention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the motion before the House. The hon. Member has taken a very long time.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Two or three minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken by now more than half an hour. I cannot extend the time which is allotted to it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I have almost finished. Only two or three more facts are to come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have had sufficient time.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Now, the question will be only whether these principles which were applied to the mannual workers are applicable to the intellectual workers.

I shall quote only two or three lines from the second Pay Commission's report. I quote from page 439, para 14:

> "It indicates a virtual unanimity of competent opinion that balancing the various factors—physiological, economic and social—that are relevant, the normal working life should continue up to the age of 60 and may well go up to 65 years."

Comparing manual workers and intellectual workers, the Pay Commission observe in page 442, para 20 of their report:

> "The capacity for physical work normally declines earlier than for mental work; if there is to be a difference between one class of employees and another it is the manual worker whose superannuation age should be lower. In India the position so far has been largely reverse and it would continue to be so if while retaining 60 years as the age of superannuation for Class IV and industrial staffs, the age for other staffs is raised only to 58 years."

So, the Pay Commission also wanted that the age should be above 60 years of age.

16 hrs.

I would like to quote some instances of working journalists in Calcutta who remained editors to the end of their life and ended life almost near 80 years: Shri Hamendra Prasad Ghosh, ended his life beyond 80 years. He was editor of *Basumati*. Shri Upendranath Banerjee who was one of the revolutionary heroes was also editor of *Basumati*. Shri Barindrakumar Ghosh was another revolutionary hero, also editor of *Basumati* almost to the age of 80 years. Shri Hemchandra Nag also got involved in the revolutionary movement and ended his life as the Editor of *Hindustan Stasdard* at the age of 72 and to the last day of his life, he was editor. That was the rule for the working journalists. If they want to change that rule, that rule should be changed in such a way that the interests of the working journalists may not suffer.

There is one sentence more and I shall finish. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is dearth of qualified men at the top in the profession. In Delhi, there is a case in which one man is going from place to place. The demand upon him is such that sometimes he is a Special Correspondent of one paper, the editor of another paper and the Political Correspondent of a foreign paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has exceeded his time. He should conclude now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 be taken into consideration."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to accord my support to the Bill which is being placed before the House by my friend, Shri Bhattacharyya. He has made a very persuasive speech and he has tried to be as deferential to Government as he possibly can be;

and, I do hope that my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, would be persuaded by his attitude to accepting his suggestion. The working journalists are a body of people who are considered to be valuable to the community. They are doing a public service even though generally they are employed by private agencies. Becauses they cannot by organising themselves secure such conditions of service as they are entitled to Government has come into the picture.

Mr. Bhattacharyya has pointed out how in the Act as it is, there is reference to the question of superannuation, but there is no provision with regard to the point of time at which superannuation will come to be operative. Therefore, I feel that he is trying to fill in a lacuna in the Act. There is no reason why we should leave the matter hanging in such a posture of affairs that lawyers can behave in the way that they do from time to time. There is no need for me to point out —Mr. Bhattacharyya has already done so—the great services which have been done to the country by journalists in the past and we do hope that there will be journalists in the present as well as in the future to continue that tradition. But it is exactly because we consider these journalists to be performing a valuable service to society that we have to treat them decently and provide them with conditions of work which would be consistent with their self-respect.

As Mr. Bhattacharyya has pointed out, so many cases have taken place where suddenly without notice, journalists have been confronted with an order from their employer and have been compulsorily retired. Maybe on occasions this bitter pill has been sought to be sweetened by a certain kind of ex-gratia payment, but that was only adding insult to injury. There have been other occasions, as he has pointed out, where the employer for his own advantage has terminated the appointment of a particular working journalist and then entered into another contract with him. This is a kind of proceeding, which is open to all sorts of abuses.

I am very keen that working journalists are given all the protection that the Government can possibly devise. I say so because not only in the editorial direction of the paper, but also in the way in which the news is featured, a great deal of most undesirable control is exercised by the employer. The result has been, only lately when the Vivian Bose Commission's report appeared, in almost all the newspapers in India, at least the big-money newspapers, the report was nearly blacked out. Even the Press Information Bureau of the Government condoned this proceeding and it was only in one paper perhaps, which I need not name, that we got an understandable summary of the report which the Vivian Bose Commission had produced.

In regard to other matters, even in regard to the parliamentary proceedings, when big-money interests, particularly big-money interests associated with the newspaper industry, come in for some sort of criticism, the news is hardly featured at all. In most papers, they are blacked out altogether. In regard, therefore, not only to editorial direction, but in regard to featuring of news and selectiveness in regard to the distribution of information, we find that the position of the employer in the newspaper industry today is so very favourable to him and the working journalist is at his mercy. Therefore, every possible provision to safeguard to the working journalist his security in service and his self-respect is welcome.

That is why Shri Bhattacharyya out of the wealth of his experience—he himself has been victimised; I need not go into that matter because much of it is known to most of our colleagues—he himself knows how the shoe pinches and that is why he has come forward to bring about a little improvement in the law which my

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, has only recently introduced, which would bring about a certain strengthening of the statutory provision. I, therefore, support the motion which has been made by Shri Bhattacharyya.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I am in sympathy with the underlying principle of the Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Mr. Bhattacharyya. The Private Members' Bills, whenever they are discussed in this House, provide an opportunity for, I think, learned discourses, but they usually are exercises in futility. This is rather unfortunate, because a private Member who brings forward a piece of legislation spends considerable effort and time on studying the various ramifications of the problem and is actually giving us all the benefit of his specialised studies on a particular subject. I, therefore, feel that the efforts of private Members are entitled to greater respect, consideration and deference than have hitherto been accorded to these efforts in this House generally.

I feel that in trying to provide for an age of superannuation for working journalists, Mr. Bhattacharya is pursuing a principle which is unquestionably sound. After all, the working journalists perform their useful services to the community and they render these services under what are often very difficult and trying conditions. It is, therefore, in the interests of the community as a whole that we must strive to invest the career of a working journalist with a certain measure of stability. In that respect, Sir, I think the Bill deserves all our support.

I am not so sure, however, that the age which he proposes to prescribe is necessarily the most suitable. As he has himself pointed out, there have been distinguished journalist who have worked as journalists until very late in their lives, sometimes until they reached 70 years of age or even later, but it would not be possible or feasible to prescribe an age on the basis of such instances. Even the age of 65 years is perhaps on the high side. In a country like ours and in a career which a working journalist has to pursue under considerable stress and strain, the age of 65 years is certainly a pretty advanced age. But that is, I submit, a matter of detail. I should personally think that in the first instance, if we must experiment, we must experiment with providing for an age of superannuation at somewhere near 58 or, at the most, 60.

Sir, I think, in this context, the analogy that Shri Bhattacharyya has drawn with educational services is not quite valid because educational services are rendered in a different atmosphere, in an atmosphere which serves, preserves and prolongs life whereas, if my experience is any guide,—and I think this is also the experience of most of the distinguished Members of this House who have had something to do with this particular branch of human endeavour—the work of a working journalist and the career of a working journalist is really beset with the utmost in stress and strain, in a swift tempo of life as much as to shorten its course and to make it difficult for him to perform his service with competence at a very advanced age.

With these few remarks, Sir, I support the underlying principle of the Bill, which is in contradistinction to the 19th century principle of *laissez faire*, a remedy against the arbitrary power of those who have the capital to hire and fire, and I think in that respect it is a salutary principle which the Working Journalists (Amending) Bill to seeks to embody.

I should, however, like to express, before I conclude, my apprehension that about the time the discussion on

the Bill is concluded, the private Member will, as has been the wont in the past, be persuaded to withdraw it. The withdrawal is customarily termed as a graceful gesture. I hope he does not succumb to the temptation of making that graceful gesture. If he has studied this matter, if he has the courage of his conviction, I think it is only fair to the House—and the hon. Member had insisted on being fair to the House—that he should stick to his guns until the last, whether the principle embodied in this Bill is accepted or not.

With these few words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to offer these remarks.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharyya, and which has been supported by him with convincing arguments. Left to me, Sir, I would rather prefer that even at the age of 65 a journalist should not retire. I think with advancing age, with growing maturity and with more experience a journalist becomes more fit to perform his responsibilities and duties. His judgment becomes mature. As he advances in age he gets more and more experienced and he acquires talent that is more useful and beneficial to the society. Still, in the Bill the age of 65 is being prescribed. I welcome this Bill. I hope that the Government will not just request the hon. Member to withdraw it, but it will gracefully accept the Bill as it is proposed. Because, there is no question of propriety in this matter. This is a most reasonable proposal, and I hope this Bill will be accepted.

It ensures the freedom of the journalists. We have seen stalwarts among journalists, very respectable people, just thrown on the streets simply to satisfy the whims of the proprietors. This state of affairs will not be tolerated by any Government, specially to a Congress Government. If this Bill is not passed here and now but is withdrawn and Government, later on even prescribed the same condition in rules etc., that would be a belated act. So, I think grace demands that this Bill should be passed here and now, and this House should accept unanimously the Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Chairman, there were the days when the conditions of the working journalists were almost worse than the condition of the domestic servants today. At any time the proprietors wanted to dispense with their services, a notice was issued to them and they were marched out. I was myself a working journalist and on three occasions I have received dismissal orders without assigning any reason and I had to walk out of the newspaper offices. But, thanks to the struggle of the Working Journalists Union, thanks to the efforts of the friends of the journalists, thanks to the efforts of the Congress Party led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thanks to the recommendations of the Press Commission, the Working Journalists Act came. It may not be very satisfactory, but at least it has given a status, it has given certain conditions, it has given certain permanency to the working journalists working in the newspaper offices.

But in the Act there has been a lacuna. They have not fixed any age of retirement, and we have seen that from office to office, from proprietor to proprietor, often advantage has been taken of this fact that there is no fixed age of retirement in the Act. The case of the hon. mover is well-known to the Indian people. The recent case of one of the most eminent Indian journalists, Shri Vivekananda Mukerjee, who was editor of one of the most important Bengali papers in this country, the most widely circulated *Jugantar*, is fresh in the memory of the people. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to fill up that lacuna.

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

Shri Bhattacharyya has demanded that the age of retirement should be fixed at 65. We have known some of the greatest Indian journalists editing some of the most prominent papers at a very late age. I know that one of the greatest journalists that India has ever seen, Sir Benjamin Horniman, was editing *Bombay Sentinel* and *Bombay Chronicle* at the ages of 73 and 75. I have known many other journalists who have continued to that age but, then, there was no security, there were no rules, there was no Act. Therefore, it is necessary that some provision should be made in the Working Journalists Act that up to a time the working journalists can work.

After the long speech of Shri Bhattacharyya, where he has given facts and figures, I do not want to give any argument, because most of the arguments have been advanced by him. But at the same time, I consider it my duty to advise the Government of India, which was so generous enough, which was so good enough that in spite of the opposition of the business tycoons, in spite of the opposition of the proprietors of the jute press, which is popularly known as the *jhoot* press, which did not support it, yet it passed the Working Journalists Act, even though they went to the Supreme Court for fighting the case. Anyhow, they have managed to have the Act passed, which is not a very small thing. I am sure they will show their generosity, they will show their large-heartedness and accept the Bill that is proposed by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. I feel, as Swami Vivekananda has said, that "education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man." This manifestation starts from the very embryo. The embryo in the mother's womb, imbibes whatever philosophy or thinking the mother is. That is the first stake of propagation of education in forming a man's mental make-up. Then, it comes through the Principal and the teachers in schools. Then, the journalists being the very cream of society create circumstances by their thinking, realization and study of situations and mould the country's thinking. Then the seers and the philosophers propagate it through waves which reach the brain. So, the mother's qualities are imbibed automatically because of being connected by sinews and nerves and then because of close proximity, the teacher's by imparting of education directly, of the journalists by their writings and of the seers by their thoughts radiated through waves. To my mind these are the ways in which education is imparted. The principle of तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय: is being achieved in all these ways.

The hon. Member has given certain points. Because of this being a Private Member's Bill, howsoever important it may be, the Government or the Treasury Benches, should not oppose it. They should not hesitate to accept the reasonableness about it and ditto the Bill in all suitable ways. What I mean to say is that if this age of superannuation is not laid down, the security of service for these journalists who can independently provide better service to the society through their ways of thinking is checked, prorogued or gagged. From the point of view of security of service, the age of superannuation is a great factor because every now and then he is to face a threat of discharge or a dismissal or termination of service. According to the labour laws, the meaning of the terms 'discharge, dismissal and termination' may be different, but in all cases it ends his earning or emoluments. The understanding about the age of superannuation, between two parties, that is, the employer and the employee, whether by agreement or by arbitrary action, would not have been there if certain

rules and regulations were made under the provision or section of the Act itself. If the Rct itself provides abuot it these arbitrary decisions on the part of the employers will go.

The learned Member has quoted many references from different judgments and awards of tribunals as also from the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission which was presided over by a retired Supreme Court Judge and aided by eight other members three of whom are here as Members of this House. Many other quotations had been given to substantiate what he felt to be right. He quoted cases of certain journalists who retired at the age of 72 or who served till the last breath of life because the proprietor of the newspaper and the editor had no relation as employer and employees but as colleagues becauses both of them tried to serve the country. In India, you know, Sir, this organisation of newspapers first started due to the national upsurge. Now-a-days there are many big companies. Unfortunately, under pressure of the Government the company has sometimes got to give directions to its editorial board to write in a particular way and if the editoliar board does not agree to write like that, the termination of service is taken recourse to. If a man is of an independent spirit, he does not want to carry out the dictates of the managers and the proprietors. Unfortunately, t here are certain proprietors who in the interest of furtherance of their business cannot agree to the editors' suggestions. My whole submission is that today the newspaper agencies and organisations' proprietors should not only look to the propagation of the paper and the earning or return from it, but also look to the propagation of *jnana* or education through them. Only then can they also tell their editors to write to the utmost according to their own honest feeling and thinking. If I have said this, I do not mean any insinuation or any castigation against anybody. But I again submit that since the Press Commission's report, the categorisation has been made as to the nature of the work. Since the reference to different tribunals and awards has been made over there, I submit that the age of working journalists should be provided by an Act, a certain age, 65 or it may be 72. I would submit to the hon. mover of the motion to give them the proper scope of serving the country for the propagation of *gyan* to the best of their spirit, for serving the country and not to be guided by the whimsical decisions of the proprietors but to be protected from all this wide vicious circle. Therefore, a superannuation age should be fixed.

Lastly, I would submit that the hon. mover should kindly keep it in view that it should not be withdrawn and the Ministers concerned should kindly give proper attention to these points and kindly see that it is passed. It is high time that our country should give proper security, social justice, to the working journalists for the betterment of this country, not for the proprietors. After all, the Government is supposed to be the Government of the people and there should be equity and justice. We have accepted in the Preamble of the Constitution itself that there should be equity and social justice. Indirectly keeping a scope of lacuna and denying them the social justice should be prohibited. That is my earnest request and submission to the hon. Minister.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, I was reading the other day the nice comments by Mrs. Pearl S. Buck. She says, "Love is a complicated relationship between complicated human beings with many surprises". That is her quotation. At this stage, I would not try to impose the implications of that quotation. I would rather switch on from that subject to the relationship between the working journalists and their proprietors. It is really an ignoble case to find out how these working journalists who have to work from morning to night—and nobody knows whether they will

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

go to bed; from early morning they are made to work at the mercy and the whims of the owners. That is the story all over India including the paper with which the mover of the motion was connected—I had also some connection with that paper—I know it is one of the largest circulated papers in India. We had our experience as to how people were working. If you work there, you have no prospect before you of feeling a sense of security. That is, the moment the whims of the owner stand in the way of your life or your urge for self-expression, you go. What is the guarantee of security of service? I work to the best of my ability and the employment or the profession which I have undertaken from the mission of my life. As the mover of the motion was suggesting from quotations, the work of working journalists has been compared to the work of a teacher. Naturally, it means, when I am giving myself to the best of my ability, cultural attitudes of my life, my scholastic attainments, whatever they might be, with the hope that these must be utilised in the service of the community, I must be in a position to give expression to the same within the limitations of the social developments and social urges. But here always I find that the sword of Damocles is hanging on my head, that any moment my services can be dispensed with. It is after a long ordeal, after a long series of sufferings that this Act came though the legislature. As my hon. friend Mr. Ansar Harvani was mentioning, it was through the initiative of many well-wishers of the working journalists and also the Government that it was placed before the legislature and was enacted in this form. But the lacuna is there. So, with his experience running into so many decades, the Mover, today, has brought before us that moot question, namely, the question of the age of retirement, at what age they should retire. Let us fix up a certain period of service at the end of which they are expected to retire with honour. Thereby he knows and has full confidence or assurance that he shall be allowed to go upto a particular period of his service. It is then that with a sense of security he can put himself at his best. This lacuna today has been attempted to be removed by the introduction of this Bill, as has been corroborated by the quotations from the I.L.O. and also the judgments given by the Supreme Court and other Tribunals. It seems obvious that there is a lack of uniformity in the attempts that have been made in the different States of India. It is essential that uniformity may well be introduced. In that process of introducing uniformity, the Mover has suggested a particular age of superannuation and in support of the same, he has quoted from the I.L.O. and also from different forms of services namely that of Professors and Judges. I endorse his suggestion. Not that I am nearing that particular age along with the Mover of the Bill. I feel that in that particular age, people who have taken to this cultural vocation in their life as journalism or teaching or anything else, they can give themselves at their best still at this age of 65. Though sometimes we are scared by the question of enhancement of age as it happened in the U.P., when the question of raising the age of retirement from 55 to 58 came up, the Government were perturbed a lot, now, the Central Government has accepted it and all the States are falling in line and age has been enhanced.

So far as the working journalists are concerned, the nature of the work gives them that much steadiness and composure and since it does not bring much physical strain on them, they can go on fairly well. From experience as an ex-teacher and a journalist, as the Mover also happens to be, I can only say in all humility that we can easily go up to the age of 65. So, I endorse the Bill which has been sponsored by Shri Bhattacharyya.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I do not belong to the group of working journalists. I have never belonged to it though I have been associated with friends who belong to that group. Shri Bhattacharyya moved his Motion for consideration with an exhaustive speech and in that speech, he has given out all the arguments that could be given in support of the Bill. There is nothing else to say. Therefore, I shall not repeat it. My only question is this.

If there is the lacuna that a working journalist is entirely at the mercy of the employer, proprietor or whosoever it is of the paper, at this age, that lucuna deserves to be removed all at once. Whether 65 is the proper age or any other age is the proper age is a matter on which there can be difference of opinion. We found a few days ago, the Government of India themselves have been thinking of fixing 62 as the proper superannuation period. In the Supreme Court, the Judges have the privilege of remaining up to 65. The question is whether this superannuation period should differ with the nature of the work which they are called upon to do or there should be uniformity in that matter also.

The work of the working journalist is, in my opinion more hard. He is required to exert much more than the Judges of the Supreme Court. There, arguments are addressed and after the arguments are over, they have time to think over the matter. To a man who from the period of his youth, to the age of 65, will be called upon to move strenuously here and there and so on to do his duty, probably 65 would be too difficult an age. I only want to insert one condition there. If at the age of 62 which the Government of India have considered as proper for superannuation, it is medically found that the person who is working as a journalist is still fit to work, if that certificate is produced he should be allowed to work till 65. If some such condition is included, then the question will not be a matter of a mere whim or caprice on the part of the proprietor to retain him or not to retain him. The man must be physically fit to do that work, and that is a necessary condition. If the presumption goes that after the age of 60 or 65 the man may gradually become weak and may not be able to throw his full energy into his work in the manner in which he was doing it before, then that presumption can be rebutted by the production of medical certificates and so on. If some such suggestion or rider is made somewhere in the Bill I think that the Bill will be acceptable to all.

I do not know what the hon. Minister in charge is going to do in the matter. I do not know what the idea of Government is. But I do wish that my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharya who has taken so much trouble and who has been so keen about this matter will not give up his ground even if the Minister in charge may explain his inability to accept ths Bill as it is or give an assurance that the matter is under the consideration of Government and so on. Government must either accept this Bill or give an assurance that they will undertake to bring forward a similar Bill with some little change but no materially changing the substance of the Bill. Unless some such assurance is forthcoming from Government, my hon. friend should not be willing to withdraw the Bill.

With these words, I support the Motion before the House.

श्री बड़े : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य का अभिनन्दन करता हूं कि वह यह बिल सदन के सामने ले आये । इस बारे में जो लैकुना या डिफेक्ट था उन्हों ने उस की पूर्ति करने की कोशिश की है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन वह वापिस न ले लें ।

श्री बड़े (बारगोन) : इस में दो प्वाइंट्स इन्वाल्व्ड हैं । अव्वल तो यह कि सुपरएनुएशन एज फिक्स की जाय या नहीं, दूसरे यह कि कितनी एज को फिक्स कर के लैकुना को बन्द किया जाय । श्री भट्टाचार्य जी ने बड़े स्ट्रांगली पहिला मुद्दा प्रैस किया है लेकिन ६५ की एज रखने के लिये उन्हों ने बड़े लांग लोग आर्गूमेंट्स दिये in order to plead his weak case. ६५ की एज के बारे में उन्हों ने दूसरे अथारिटीज भी दिये हैं । वह समझते थे कि अनालोजी पर अनालोजी दे कर कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इस तरह से हुआ वह अपने प्वाइंट्स को ठीक करवा लेंगे । उन का कहना था कि वह ६५ होनी चाहिये । उन का यह 'प्वाइंट' बहुत वीक था । मगर जिस तरह से कहते हैं :

"the best pleader argues the weak case in the best way"

उन्हों ने अपने वीक केस को बेस्ट तरीके से अथारिटीज दे कर साबित करना चाहा कि ६५ वर्ष की उमर होनी चाहिये । मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य जी से सहमत हूं कि जहां जहां पर प्रेस वाले या समाचार पत्र के मालिक रहते हैं, वह हमेशा यह चाहते हैं कि कुछ सर्विस कराने के बाद जर्नलिस्ट्स को निकाल दिया जाय । जब उन के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है तो वे उन को निकाल देते हैं और दूसरे लोगों को उन की जगह पर रख लेते हैं । जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिये कुछ सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिये, कुछ शाश्वति होनी चाहिये, इसलिये मैं भी चाहता हूं कि यह लैकुना पूरा किया जाय । इस चीज से मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूं ।

लेकिन जहां पर वे ६५ वर्ष की बात कहते हैं, वहां उन्हों ने एक जगह पढ़ कर बतलाया कि यह कहा गया है प्रौफेसर्स के लिये कि अगर वह मेन्टली और फिजिकली फिट हों तो उन को ६० वर्ष तक का एक्स्टेंशन दिया जाय । फिर उन्हों ने कहा कि जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिए भी यह होना चाहिए कि वह मेन्टली और फिजिकली फिट हों । यह जो रयूमैटिज्म, डाइबिटीज और हाई ब्लड प्रैशर आदि बीमारियां हैं, यदि उन से जर्नलिस्ट्स बरी हों तो उन को ६५ साल तक ले जाना चाहिये । आज केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्दर एज ६५ रक्खी गई है । क्या जर्नलिस्ट्स जो हैं यह कोई स्पेशल स्पेशीज आफ ह्यूमेन बींग हैं कि उन को ६५ साल तक जाने दिया जाय । आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए ५८ वर्ष की आयु रक्खी गई है । लेकिन जर्नलिस्ट्स का ६० कर दिया जाय, यह मैं मंजूर करता हूं और शासन को इस को स्वीकार करना चाहिये ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री भट्टाचार्य जी ने जहां यह कहा है कि लैकुना को बन्द किया जाय, जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिए कुछ शाश्वति होनी चाहिए, उस के लिये कुछ सिक्योरिटीज होनी चाहिए उस को स्वीकार किया जाय । मैं ने देखा है कि हमारी स्टेटों में बड़े बड़े सेठों के हाथ में समाचारपत्र रहते हैं । पहले तो जर्नलिस्ट्स अपनी रोटी की खातिर सेठ लोगों के आदेशों का पालन करते हैं और उन के हाथ में रहते हैं, लेकिन जैसे ही उन को मालूम होता है कि जर्नलिस्ट्स उन के हाथ से जा रहे हैं, वे धीरे धीरे उन के काम में डिफेक्ट निकाल कर, झगड़ा कर के कहते हैं कि तुम वृद्ध हो गए हो इसलिए तुम से काम नहीं होता है और मैं तुम को निकालता हूं । और उस के बाद दूसरा रखा जाता है । आप ने कहा कि कन्ट्रेक्ट समाप्त होने के बाद प्रोप्राइटर जर्नलिस्ट को निकालते हैं और नए कांट्रेक्ट से नौकरी दी जाती है स्टेट्स में भी ऐसा ही किया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो लैकुना भट्टाचार्य जी ने बताया है उस को बन्द किया जाय और जो वह ६५ साल की उम्र चाहते हैं उस के स्थान पर ६० रखी जाय । इस के लिए फिजिकल फिटनैस देखना चाहिए और एफीशैंसी बार रखनी चाहिए तो ठीक हो जायेगा ।

आप कह रहे हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की रिटायरमेंट की आयु ६५ साल है। उस की बात अलग है। वहां सरकार ने ६५ साल कर दिया तो नीचे के जजों ने हल्ला किया कि हम को भी ६५ साल किया जाय। ला कमीशन ने ६५ की एज रिकमेंड की। पर शासन ने हाई कोर्ट के जजों की रिटायरमेंट की उम्र ६२ साल कर दी। और जो नीचे की सरविसेज है उन की रिटायरमेंट की उम्र ५८ साल कर दी। मैं समझता हूं कि जरनलिस्ट्स के लिए ६० साल की उम्र रखना ठीक होगा क्योंकि साठ साल के बाद अक्सर लोगों को डाइबिटीज, हाई ब्लड प्रैशर और गठिया आदि की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं और वे काम लायक नहीं रहते। और अगर कोई इस उम्र के आगे भी फिट हो तो उस को कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम पर रखा जा सकता है। वैसे मामूली तौर पर ६० से ऊपर नहीं रखना चाहिए। तो मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य से इस मामले में सहमत नहीं हूं कि की आयु ६५ की जाए। लेकिन जो लैक्यूना उन्होंने बताया है उसको ठीक करना चाहिए। उसका जो नाजायज फायदा प्रोपराइटर लेते हैं उसको बन्द करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं भट्टाचार्य जी के बिल को सरकार स्वीकार कर ले और लेक्यूना को बन्द कर दे और रिटायरमेंट की आयु या तो ५८ साल रख दे या ६० साल रख दे और साथ में एफीशेंसी बार रख दे।

मुझे डर है कि श्री भट्टाचार्य क्योंकि शासन की पार्टी के हैं, इसलिए सम्भव है कि वे शासन द्वारा आश्वासन दे दिए जाने पर इसको वापस ले लें। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा बिल है, आप इसको वापस न लें। अगर आप इसको वापस ले लेंगे तो वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट आपको कोसेंगे। वह कहेंगे कि पहले तो शहद दिखा दिया और फिर उसको वापस ले लिया। शासन आश्वासन देने के बाद उस आश्वासन को भूल जाता है, उन पर जब प्रेशर पड़ता है, तो उनके माइंड का सिड खुलता है, लेकिन प्रेशर कम होने पर फिर बाद हो जाता है। मैं दस बारह साल से देख रहा हूं कि जब तक उनके ऊपर प्रेशर नहीं आता तब तक उनका ब्रेन सुनता ही नहीं, और जब प्रेशर चला जाता है तो फिर बाद हो जाता है। इसलिए आप इसको वापस न लीजिए, प्रेस कीजिए, हम आपके साथ हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का अंशतः समर्थन करता हूं।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): While I support this Bill wholeheartedly, I also congratulate Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya on bringing it forward and on the way he has advocated the cause of journalists. He has pointed out the lacuna so effectively that I do not think anybody has to add anything to it after hearing his very able speech.

At the time when the original Bill was passed, I had pointed out this lacuna. The disparity in the superannuation age has been creating a lot of difficulty for the poor journalists. From time to time, very high tributes have been paid for the wonderful contribution which journalists have made to the economic, political and social progress of our country and the way they service society. But unfortunately very little thought has been given to the insecurity of service under which they have to work constantly. It is very easy to preach sermons. We can say they should not be influenced by the employers in any way, they should keep the standards of journalism very high, but many of us do not know the circumstances under which these journalists have to work. All the time the dagger of dismissal is hanging on their neck. When they do not know what would happen to their children and themselves after dismissal—they may be pushed to the verge of starvation—how can we expect that they will be

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

able to keep the standards of journalism so high? I think it is high time the hon. Deputy Minister took the sense of the House.

The entire House is requesting them with one voice to accept this amendment, because it is going to help the journalists to a very great extent.

Unfortunately, the fate of private Members' Bills and resolutions has not been very encouraging in the past. Most of the time, after sweet assurances, they have been withdrawn. I hope this time at least the hon. Deputy Minister would accept this Bill, and thus give a sort of new protection to the working journalists to whom we all only pay verbal sympathy and verbal tribute from time to time.

Once again I support this Bill.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): सभापति जी, इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है वह बहुत ही सुन्दर है और समय के अनुकूल है ।

अभी हमारे गृह-मंत्री जी ने अपनी सरविसेज की रिटायरमेंट की आयु ५५ से ५८ कर दी है। इससे जहां कुछ लोगों को लाभ हुआ वहां कुछ सालों के लिए नौजवानों के लिए सरविसेज में आना रुक गया । उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की और हाईकोर्ट के जजों की रिटायरमेंट की आयु भी बढ़ा दी गयी। लेकिन इस विधेयक में सुपरएन्युएशन की क्या उम्र है यह नहीं दिया गया है। मूल बेक्ट के सेक्शन ५ में लिखा है :

He retires from service on reaching the age of superannuation. "एज आफ सुपरएन्युएशन" यह तो Working Journalist (Conditions of service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act में दिया हुआ है लेकिन वह सुपरएन्युएशन किस समय होगा यह नहीं दिया है ।

इतनी स्पीचेज हो गयीं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का क्या दिमाग है इसका पता नहीं चला। दो दो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं और अब एक देवी जी भी आ कर उनके पास बैठ गयीं ।

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Ministers are listening to the Member.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : सदन को अभीतक यह नहीं मालूम हुआ कि यह सुपरएन्युएशन की एज क्या है, वे किस अवस्था में रिटायर होंगे। पता नहीं इस बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है। कोई अमेंडमेंट सरकार की तरफ से सदन के सामने नहीं है। न दोनों मिनिस्टरों में से किसी ने कहा कि इसको वापस लो। वे अब तक नहीं बोले हैं, इससे ऐसा ही लगता है कि प्रोसेस आफ एलिमिनेशन से या तो कहेंगे कि हम कबूल करते हैं या कहेंगे कि वापस ले लो। लेकिन कबूल करेंगे इसकी आशा कम ही है। अगर कबूल करते तो इतने लोगों को बोलना न पड़ता। यह एक सुन्दर चीज है, अच्छा हो इसको कबूल कर लिया जाए । लेकिन उनका सिर हिल गया वे इसको कबूल करने वाले नहीं हैं, तो कहेंगे कि वापस ले लें।

मैं पूछता हूं कि इस कानून के मातहत अगर कोई मालिक किसी एम्पलाई से कहे कि तुम रिटायर हो जाओ तुम्हारी उम्र सुपरएन्युएशन तक पहुंच गयी, तो वह कह सकता है कि अभी उसकी उम्र उस हद तक नहीं पहुंची है। अगर ऐसा झगड़ा हो तो उसका फैसला कौन करेगा और किस आधार पर करेगा कि उसे किस उम्र पर रिटायर किया जाए। जरनलिस्ट पर गवर्नमेंट सरविस का कानून लागू नहीं

होता, जिसमें रिटायरमेंट की एज ५८ साल है। न उस पर हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कानून लागू होता है जहां कि रिटायरमेंट की उम्र ६२ साल और ६५ साल है। कुछ कन्सर्न्स में ६० साल का कायदा है, वह भी उस पर लागू नहीं है। मौजूद वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स का जो जो मौजूदा कानून है इसमें सुपरऐनुऐशन की ऐज का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। अब अगर कोई वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट यह मामला लेकर अदालत में जाय कि उसे रिटायरमेंट की उम्र से रिटायर कर दिया गया है तो वह आखिर किस आधार पर इसके लिए मुकदमा लड़ेगा ? उसे किस आधार पर न्याय मिलेगा ? समाचारपत्र के मालिक अगर चाहें तो नौकरी के दस दिन बाद ही रिटायर कर सकते हैं, उसे १५ दिन या महीने भर का नोटिस देकर रिटायर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि स्टैचूटरली सारे देश के वर्किंग जरनलिस्टस के लिए एक युनिफार्म ऐज आफ रिटायरमेंट कानून में प्रोवाइडेड हो। इसलिए इस खामी को पूरा करने के हेतु मेरे भाई यह जो अमैंडमैंट बिल लाये हैं वह स्वागत योग्य है और यह ठीक है कि इस बारे में जो खामी है, लेकूना है, वह दूर हो जाय। गवर्नमेंट के दो अंग बने हुए हैं। उन को चाहिये कि देखें कि वाकई सदन के इतने लोगों ने इस बारे में अपने विचार रखे है और हमारे सबसे वयोवृद्ध सदस्य डा० अणे ने इस पर जो अपने विचार प्रकट किये है उनको एक आशीर्वाद मान कर गवर्नमेंट

16:50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

इस विधेयक को किसी न किसी रूप में कबूल कर ले। उस का स्वरूप क्या हो कोई उसके अन्दर समन्वय निकाल ले। मेरे विचार में अभी कोई अमडमेंट नहीं है। अब इस ५५ और ६५ के बीच में एक समन्वय कर लिया जाय तो उचित होगा। इस लिये ६० वर्ष की उम्र आप इसमें रख दें और इसको कबूल कर ले तो शायद किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होगी और सब के लिये एक रास्ता निकलेगा। अभी तो कंसिडरेशन स्टेज पर मामला है। क्लासेज के डिसकशन की स्टेज आने पर अगर गवर्नमेंट ६० वर्ष के लिये अमेंडमैंट ले आये या किसी माननीय सदस्य के इस तरह के संशोधन को मान ले तो बड़ा सुन्दर होगा। गवर्नमैंट से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस विधेयक को वापिस लेने के लिये वह न कहे। आज स्थिति बदल चुकी है और इस तरह के निश्चित कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस इंडस्ट्री को बिलकुल पूंजीपतियों ने अपने हाथ में ले रखा है। अब पहले का सा तो जमाना रहा नहीं है कि पत्रकार ही स्वतः अपना पेपर चलाते थे। अब तो करीब करीब सभी बड़े बड़े पत्र पंजीपतियों की सम्पत्ति हो चुके हैं और पत्रकार लोग उनके नौकर होते हैं और वे वहां जो चाहे कर सकते है। इस लिये इस तरह के एक निश्चित कानून के बनाये जाने की आज बहुत आवश्यकता है। हम जब समाजवाद का और डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाते हैं तो यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है। अब यह दूसरी बात है कि उस पर चलते कहां तक है लेकिन इसमें तो कोई शक नहीं है कि नाम तो हम लेते ही हैं। भले ही धीरे धीरे क्यों न हो, उस दिशा में बढ़ हम अवश्य रहे हैं। अगर हम पूरे सोशलिस्ट नहीं है तो पूंजीपति भी नहीं है। हम बीच में ह। यह उम्र की परिधि अवश्य तय होनी चाहिये मुझे आशा है कि सदन के इतने सदस्यों ने इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुये जो श्री भट्टाचार्य के संशोधन बिल का समर्थन किया है, गवर्नमेंट उसे मान लेगी और ५५ की जगह अगर ६० की सीमा रख दी जाय तो ठीक रहेगा। ऐसा करने से आज जो कानून में खामी है वह दूर हो जायेगी और इसके रहते पूंजीपति लोग पत्रकारों के साथ जो मनमानी करते हैं उन के ऊपर रोक होगी। पूंजीपति मालिकान द्वारा मनमानी करने और

[श्री इसहाक सिंह]

समय से पहले रिटायर करने की आज जो शिकायत है वह दूर होगी और यदि आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो वह पत्रकार अदालत में उसके विरुद्ध शिकात कर सकता है और अदालत उसका फैसला करेगी । ऐसा होने से वाकई डेमोक्रटिक सोसलिज्म की तरफ हम बढ़ेंगे । इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि इसे गवर्नमेंट स्वीकार करेगी ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ एक बात एक यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसे ५५ से बढ़ा कर एकदम ६५ कर दिया है, ऐसा न करके अगर ५५ से ५८ और ५८ से ६० भी अगर हो जाता तो ज्यादा उचित होता तब शायद इसे मान्यता भी मिल जाती । लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इसकी नौबत ही नहीं आयेगी और यह बिल वापिस हो जायेगा । चूंकि गवर्नमेंट इसे मानने से इंकार कर देगी इस लिये माननीय सदस्य इसे वापिस ले लेंगे । मेरा अपना विचार है कि इस तरह का बिल जिसे सब तरफ से समर्थन मिल रहा है, माननीय सदस्य का ऐन मौके पर उसे वापिस ले लेना अच्छी बात न होगी । उन प्रस्तावक महोदय का दम नहीं है कि वह पार्टी से अलग होकर इस बिल को प्रेस कर सकें और अड़ कर इसे पास करवा सकें । प्रस्तावक महोदय में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह इसे प्रैस करके पास करवाने के लिये अड़ जाय । अगर इतना दम उनमें नहीं था तो फिर इस बिल को उन्हें हाउस के सामने रखना ही नहीं चाहिये था । दरअसल पार्टी के व्यक्तियों को आगे लाने के लिये इस तरह से उनसे बिल रखवाये जाते हैं । जहां तक उनके रिटायर होने की आयु को ५५ से बढ़ा कर ६५ कर देने का सवाल है तो अगर ६५ नहीं तो कम से कम ५८ या ६० तो मंजूर कर ही लेनी चाहिये । अब मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं या और श्रमिक वर्ग के लोग है, उनका काम ऐसा होता है जिसमें शरीर पर बहुत जोर पड़ता है और उनकी उम्र कम करनी चाहिये क्यों कि वे बेचारे थक जाते हैं लेकिन पत्रकार आदि लोग तो दिमागी काम करते हैं और जैसे जैसे वह वृद्ध होते हैं उनका दिमाग भी पकता जाता है, दिमाग बढ़ता ही जाता है घटता नहीं है और फिर ज़रा ताजा खाने वालों का दिमाग बढ़ता ही है इस लिये उनकी आयु को ५५ से बढ़ा कर अगर एकदम ६५ नहीं तो ५८ या ६० कर ही देना चाहिये ।

पत्रकारों में काफी संख्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों की है जिन को कि बहुत कम तनख्वाह मिलती है और मालिकों ने उन को इस तरह से बांध रखा है कि कोई क़ैदी को बांधते हैं । इस के विपरीत पहले जो पत्रकार होते थे वे स्वतंत्र होते थे और आमतौर पर वे खुद समाचारपत्र निकालते भी थे । लेकिन अब स्थिति बदल गई है । समाचारपत्र पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं और वहां पत्रकारों को एक तो वेतन भी उचित नहीं मिलता है दूसरे उन को रात दिन कड़ी मेहनत के बाद भी चैन नहीं मिलता है । उन की नौकरी की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं रहती है । उन को आमतौर पर अस्थाई ही बनाये रक्खा जाता है क्योंकि अगर उन्हें परमानैंट कर दिया जाय तो फिर उन का एक हक़ बन जाता है । लेकिन ऐसा न कर के उन पत्रकारों को ऐक्सप्लाएट किया जाता है । आयु और कंडीशंस आफ़ सर्विस के बारे में यह आवश्यक है कि कानून में साफ तौर से व्यवस्था कर दी जाय ताकि यह पूंजीपति उन के साथ मनमानी न कर सकें । इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए चाहूंगा कि अगर ६५ नहीं तो कम से कम ५८ या ६० वर्ष की आयु उन के रिटायर होने के लिए कानून से निश्चित कर दी जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister.

श्री कछवाय (दवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर बोलने के लिए कुल पांच मिनट चाहूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the Minister replies, if there is time, I shall allow him.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, at the outset . . .

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order, Sir. The Minister should speak last, because he has to give the decision on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the Minister's intervention, the mover of the Bill will reply. There is no point of order.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: At the outset, I wish to state that I have got great regard for my hon. friend, the mover of the Bill. I am aware of his distinguished record in the field of journalism. I was frequently asked as to what our reaction was and what I was going to say. I did not want to interrupt the speeches of hon. Members and I wanted to listen. It is not as if we are going to oppose the Bill for the sake of opposition. I shall give the reasons why we are not able to accept the Bill as it now stands.

The general question whether it is necessary to specify the age of superannuation in the case of workmen was discussed in the 15th Session of the Standing Labour Committee. It was decided then not to specify the age of superannuation. I am just bringing these facts to the notice of hon. Members, so that they can have a conspectus of the situation. The 17th session of the Standing Labour Committee in October 1958 considered this question again and decided that this question should be considered along with the proposal relating to the integrated social security scheme. Thereafter, the integrated social security scheme has not been finalised and the consideration of the report of the study group on the subject has been suspended for three years. That is so far as the scheme is concerned.

17 hrs.

The question of prescribing the age of superannuation for working journalists was considered by a tripartite conference of the working journalists, the employers and the Government in 1961—if I remember right it was sometime in August, 1961. The distinguished mover of this Bill was also a member of that committee. A comparison of the working journalists was made with other intellectual and educational workers and various proposals were made. Some suggested that the age of superannuation should be 55, some said it should be 58, some said it sould be 60 and some others said that it should be 65. In view of the divergence of opinions expressed at that time, it was decided not to make any provision for this in the Working Journalists Act.

While the Press Commission had made a number of recommendations regarding the working conditions of the working jounalists, they have not recommended any age for superannuation for them. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act has been enacted only to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Press Commission.

The figure of 65 now sugested in the Bill is rather arbitrary, if I may say so, as has been pointed out by one or two hon. Members. Any other figure can be equally justified. I shall give the figures of some of the well-organised bigger newspaper establishments according to their respective service conditions. For the Press Trust of India the National Tribunal has fixed the retirement age at 58. For the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Anand Bazar Patrika* in Calcutta, the age of retirement is 60. In the case of other industries the age of superannuation varies with various industrial esta-

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

blishments. In the case of banks the Tribunal has fixed the age at 58. In the oil industry the age is 58 as has been agreed to through an agreement in conciliation. In the case of Central Government service the age limit is now 58. For High Court judges, to which a reference has been made, the age is 60 and in the case of Supreme Court Judges the age is 65. The Government, Sir, so far have not laid down any age of superannuation in any of its various labour legislations.

Reference was frequently made to Supreme Court judgments. The case of Guest, Keen, Williams has been referred to. The Hon. Justice Gajendragadkar in his judgment on the Imperial Chemical Industries case has said:

> "There is no doubt that in fixing the age of retirement no hard and fast rule can be laid down. The decision on the question would always depend on a proper assessment of the relevant factors and may conceivably vary from case to case;"

Then he goes on to say what should be the criterion. According to the judgment a number of factors have to be taken into account before determining the age of retirement and it is not necessary to compare an establishment where fair and reasonable retirement benefits are available to one where such benefits do not exist.

The most important thing is this. Under this Act it is not obligatory to prescribe any superannuation age limit. Retirement is only one of the conditions for gratuity. The standing orders can be modified in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Act. The industrial tribunals have also fixed the age of retirement in a number of cases. I have some instances. The position is this that in all these matters we shall be guided by the decisions of the tripartite conference. Certainly, when so many hon. Members like Shri Chakravarti and others with vast journalist experience have expressed their views all this will be borne in mind.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. The definition of "workmen" adopted by the tripartite conference does not apply to journalists who are earning above Rs. 400. Therefore this arbitration does not come into effect in such cases.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It has been a ding-dong battle for some time. At one time the working journalists seemed to think that it was not advantageous to them to be called workmen. They wanted to be considered as a "profession". Then they found that they could not get the benefits of the various enactments. Therefore, the position now is if I may say so, a better understanding of the situation seems to be, that they as workmen get all the benefits of workmen.

We are now only concerned with the age of retirement that has to be fixed. So far as the Ministry is concerned, no complaint on this subject has come from any of the working journalists, who themselves will take notice of this and raise it. Then I might inform the hon. Member that under sub-section (oo) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the retirement of a workmen on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workmen concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf, does not amount to 'retrenchment'. If, therefore, there is no provision in the contract of employment for the age of superannuation, the retirement of a workman may in certain circumstances attract the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is a question of interpretation by the proprietors.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I referred to sub-section (oo) of section 2 of the Act itself. So, all the remedies

are open, like raising the dispute, going to the tribunal, going to the court etc. So, in this case, he would be entitled to rerenchment compensation as well as gratuity, provided under the Working Journalists Act.

In fact, the hon. Member may remember that I had to pilot the second Act in December, 1962. At that time, hon. Members will realise, this question was not pointed before us for the simple reason that it had not been taken up in the tripartite conference. That is what I want to impress upon the House. It can be done tomorrow in the tripartite conference.

If I may say so, the new approach of the Government of India has earned laurels all over the world. Regarding the code of discipline, of which some fun was made by some people, I want the hon. Members to know that people from England and other countries have come to study the working of the code of discipline.

The employers, employees and Government can meet in a tripartite conference and arrive at a decision on this question. Also, even as it is, we can have arbitration in many cases, but that is neither here nor there. So far as this enactment is concerned, because we are under this difficulty, we are not able to accept it. If we are not able to accept the Bill as it stands now, it is not as if we are lacking in sympathy with the objects of the Bill; certainly not. If I may say so, there is no difference between our approach and their approach, except that we would like it to come through the proper channel. We are always ready and willing to make suitable amendments in the Act. After all, the Act was passed only in December 1962. I would not like to say anything more.

श्री कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल माननीय श्री भट्टाचार्य ने पेश किया है, मैं इस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं ।

दो चार बातें मैं भी सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं । रिटायर होने की जो वर्तमान उम्र है, उस को बढ़ा कर जो वह ६५ साल करना चाहते हैं और शासन ने जो नियम बनाये हैं, उन में परिवर्तन करने का जो उन्होंने सुझाव रखा है, वह स्तुत्य है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का श्रीगणेश हम से ही हो । हमारे जो यहां पर मंत्रीगण हैं, उन की जो कतार है, उस कतार के अन्दर अधिकांश लोग ऐसे आप को मिलेंगे जिन की उम्र ६५ से ऊपर है । यदि इस कानून को आप उन पर लागू कर दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि रुपये में चार आने या तीन आने लोग ही रह जायेंगे । हमारे देश का यह इतिहास है कि जब आदमी साठ के ऊपर पहुचता है तो उस की कलम में ताकत आती है, उस की कलम अच्छी चलने लगती है और उस की बुद्धि पकती है और वह अच्छे ढंग से इतिहास, कहानियां तथा दूसरे प्रकार का साहित्य लिखता है जिस को पढ़ कर आने वाली पीढ़ियों में आनन्द का संचार होता है, उन में उत्साह और शौर्य पैदा होता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बिल को बिना कुछ विचार किए हुए स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये और किसी संकोच के तथा बिना कुछ विचार रिटायरमेंट की उम्र को ६५ साल कर देना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि शारीरिक शक्ति लगा कर जो मेहनत करता है और जो मस्तिष्क लगा कर काम करता है, इन दोनों में काफी अन्तर है । यह ठीक है कि दोनों की तुलना एक जैसी की जाती है, लेकिन जो शुरु से मेहनत करने वाले व्यक्ति होते हैं उन के बारे में अगर यह लागू किया जाये कि उस की रिटायरमेंट की अवधि ५० से ५५ वर्ष तक होनी चाहिये, तो बहुत अच्छा है, क्योंकि वे शुरु से मेहनत करते हैं । जैसे जैसे उस की उम्र बढ़ती जाती है वैसे वैसे अन्त तक थकता जाता है । लेकिन जो मस्तिष्क से काम करने वाले लोग हैं

[श्री कछवाय]

उन के साथ ऐसा नहीं होता है । जैसे जैसे उन की उम्र बढ़ती है उन की कलम अच्छी चलती है । पत्रकार विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है कि उस में जितना अनुभवी व्यक्ति होगा वह समाज में, अन्य देशों में, और देश की अशिक्षित जनता में अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बात को कहेगा । उन की बुद्धि अच्छे ढंग से चलेगी । जो कम शिक्षित लोग हैं उन में वह अच्छी भावना पहुंचायेगा और देश की गतिविधियों के बारे में या दूसरे राजनीतिक मामलों में या राजनीतिक दल किस प्रकार से चल रहे हैं, हमारी गतिविधि किस प्रकार से चल रही है और भविष्य में हम क्या करना चाहते हैं, इन सब बातों को अच्छे ढंग से लिख सकेंगे ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am obliged to the hon. Deputy Minister for what he has stated in connection with this Bill. In fact, in the very beginning I made it clear that it was not my intention to impose or inflict anything upon the Government. But I am happy to find that the primary proposition that I put forward before the House has not been disputed. It has not been disputed that there is need for fixing the age of retirement as also of superannuation as required by the Act itself.

I am further happy to find that the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that it should not be taken from his reply that it is not going to be done; it may happen the very next day. That is what he has stated before the House. In this connection he mentioned that this matter was not raised during the last amendment of the principal Act. It could not be raised because under the Rules we can put forward amendments only to those sections of the Act which the Government bring in for amendment. Other amendments we cannot bring unless those very sections are there in the Amending Bill. That is why it could not be brought when the last amendment to the Act was considered.

Some of my hon. friends have stated different opinions about the age. I am very happy to find that the House is completely unanimous on the point that the age of superannuation requires to be fixed and that too statutorily. On that point there is no division of opinion in the House and I am happy to think that I have mobilised he opinion of the House at least on this one point.

Regarding the age itself, I request you, Sir, the hon. Minister and the House to consider the picture of an editor working at his desk who, after he has devoted years of service to a paper, on the 21st of a month while writing his editorial, receives a letter saying—

> "Dear Sir, you are to retire on the first of the next month."

What is the position of the man who receives that letter on the evening of 21st saying that after seven days he is going to retire? This is what I want to prevent. No consideration is made about the reverse that takes place in his social position and status and how the man is to meet the obligations to his family while giving the sudden order of retirement within a week. These things happen in the newspaper world. If I am to be true to the profession which I have cultivated for years together, I must see to it that the working journalists who come after me do not have to face consequences like this. That is the whole purpose which persuaded me to bring forward this Bill.

My hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, was suggesting that there is a difference of character between the occupation of university teachers and that of the working journalists. I do not suggest the analogy; the analogy was suggested by the Press Commission itself. I merely quoted the opinion of the Press Commission that the working journalists should be put in the

category of university lecturers. That is their judgement. I would also suggest regarding the age that the expectation of life is going to be greater in this land. Therefore, what is the harm if the age of retirement goes up to 65? In fact, in putting the age at 65 I have under stated my demand. I may tell, my experience of foreign countries to my friends here. I was in Iowa; U.S.A., I visited a newspaper office and met one of the workers there. When I met him he said "if you had come three days earlier, you would not have met me". I asked him, "Where were you?". He said, "I was in the hospital undergoing an operation for cataract". So, this man, nearly 80 years old, after the cataract operation rejoins his paper as a working journalist and takes up his duty. That is what happens in America. I have not asked them to go upto 80 years or allow him to to join the service after the cataract operation. I have only suggested that the age may be fixed at 65 years. Nothing more than that. In certain cases, the age of 55 was referred to by some of my friends over there saying, "Why go upto 65 from 55?" May I remind them that in the two quotations that I gave, the Supreme Court clearly stated that the age of 55 was not a fair or reasonable age for retirement. That was the Guest Keen case. In the other case, that is, the Dunlop Rubber Co. case, they had an agreement with the workers that the age of retirement would be 55. When it came to the Supreme Court, they overruled the agreement. The Supreme Court, overruling the agreement, fixed the age at 60. The Supreme Court said, "in the prevailing circumstances the age of retirement should be 60'. That is for manual workers. Following the principle laid down by the Pay Commission, I suggested that it should be 65 for intellectual workers, for working journalists.

Sir, may I end my speech with a quotation in Sanskrit to which I am so usually devoted? In certain professions age is a qualification. Some of my frineds have referred to it.

"मलकरोति वाक्यं वृद्ध वैद्य विचारकान"

Age is a qualification for a scholar, for a teacher; age is a qualification for a medical practitioner; age is a qualification for judges as you find in the case of Supreme Court judges and I add, age is a qualification for working journalists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What do you do with your Bill?

Do you want to withdraw the Bill or do you want me to put it to the vote of the House?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: No, Sir. I do not want it to be put to the vote of the House. In view of the speech that I had from the Deputy Minister, a very encouraging and a very helpful speech, and in the expectation that it may come up today or tomorrow, I withdraw my Bill. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: The Deputy Minister can make rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: No, Sir. If he does not agree to accept this amendment, can he not frame rules and regulation to the effect of fixing the age of superannuation by a Government notification? That he can do under the provisions of the Act, as it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He told you that it will be considered in the tripartite conference.

Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: No, Sir.

Shri Kachhavaiya: No, Sir.

Shri Bade: No, Sir.

Shri Priya Gupta: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 be taken into consideration."

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Bade: 'Ayes' have it.

Shri Priya Gupta: 'Ayes' have it.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: 'Ayes' have it.

Shri Kachhavaiya: Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After I announced it the second time, you raise the point. You challenge it after it is negatived. You should have been more careful.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यहां तो कोरम भी पूरा नहीं है, इस को पास करने के लिये कोरम तो होना चाहिये ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट चीज है, इस को पास करने के लिये कोरम जरूर होना चाहिये ।

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम जरूर होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. You are too late. You must have ben more alert. You should have challenged the quorum much earlier when I put it to the vote of the House. (*Interruptions*) Order, order.

We now go to the next Bill.

17.20 hrs.

MARINE INSURANCE BILL

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I think I have not come forward with any new Motion with which the House is not already familiar This Bill has been before the House already. It was introduced at first in 1959 in the Rajya Sabha. It was then circulated for eliciting public opinion. Twenty-one opinions were received and most of the opinions were in favour of the Bill. Then, it was moved that this Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee. That motion was accepted. First of all, it was accepted in the Rajya Sabha and then it came to this House. This House also gave its quota of Members. The Members of the Rajya Sabha joined hands with these Members and the Joint Committee was formed. The Joint Committee held six meetings. That Committee was presided over by Shri Ramakrishna Rao, who, I must say, did his work very very ably. The Joint Commitee report is a majority report with only one Minute of dissent. At the Joint Committee level, 77 amendments were moved and most of the amendments were incorporated in the Bill. I would go so far as to say that the Committee was unanimous, because, the Minute of dissent has nothing to do with the provisions of the Bill. There is no doubt about the fact that it raises points of fundamental importance. It wants that foreign companies should not be allowed to re-insure the business of marine insurance. It is a point worth consideration. Patriotism would, of course, say that this thing should not be done Our own history in the past should show that we should accept this minute of dissent. Be-

cause, we have already nationalised life insurance and I hope we are on the way to nationalise general insurance one day. But, in spite of what sentiment says, practical considerations are against this Minute of Dissent. Because, it is a very very expensive business. It is a very risky business. Even those countries which have sea-faring traditions extending over hundreds of years, have made use of this principle of re-insurance. I am told that the U.K. companies get themselves reinsured and so on. Therefore this reinsurance is a normal commercial practice in the world of marine insurance. I would, therefore, think that the time has not yet come when India can do away with this kind of re-insurance which is done with foreign countries.

The Bill as it has come from the Joint Committee is by and large the same. Only some of the points have been clarified. There are certain definitions which are of clarificatory importance. Some grammatical mistakes, if I may say so, have been corrected. The language of the Bill has been made more legal. Some drafting changes have been made. The body and the spirit of the Bill remain mostly un-changed. For instance if you look at the Bill as it has come out of the Joint Committee and compare it with what it was before it went to that committee, you will find that in the Enacting Formula we have changed the words 'Tenth Year' to 'Fourteenth Year', which was necessary. We have also put all the definitions in one place. This makes for more economy and it also makes for easy reference. We have also defined some of the terms more exactly and more explicitly, as for instance, the term 'contract'. We have also made the term 'ship' more comprehensive in its scope. It can now cover boats also. Then we have also provided that the ships which are driven by power should be included in the definition of the word 'ship'. Formerly, only those ships were included in this definition, which were driven by steam.

Then, there are other clauses where a few changes have been made. We had formerly two schedules, but now we have reduced two schedules to one schedule. Therefore, the Bill as revised makes for more compactness. In clause 32, therefore, a verbal change was made.

In the English law, which was the model of this law as it was presented before the two Houses at first, there was a clause referring to brokers. But, fortunately, there are no brokers in India, and I hope that there shall not be any brokers in India in the days to come. After all, we cannot borrow all the institutions from the West, and we cannot adopt especially those institutions which have not proved to be very satisfactory even there. So, the clause about brokers has been dropped.

Clauses 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93 have been made more comprehensive and some provision has been made even for those ships which do not go to the sea but which do what may be called inland navigation.

In all the Bill consists of 92 clauses. So, it can be seen how comprehensively the Bill has been drawn up. Now that this Bill has been unanimously recommended by the Joint Committtee, I am sure that this House will accord to it its unanimous approval. I also do not think that there are any amendments to the clauses given by any Members so far as this Bill is concerned. The simple reason is that this is a very technical Bill; moreover it shows that the Members of this House like the Members of the other House were convinced that the Joint Committee would present to both the Houses a Bill which I can say is by far and large a fool-proof Bill. Judged by the conditions in which our shipping industry is at present, I think it is fool-proof. I do not say that it is going to be the last or final word on the subject. I think as our

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resources increase, as our shipping industry develops, as our major and minor ports develop, as our shipyards prosper and multiply and as the gross registered tonnage in my country goes up, as all these things happen, there will be need to revise this Bill. But that revision will come at that stage. So far as the principles of insurance are concerned, I dot not think there will be any change needed. Of course, there may come a day when we nationalise insurance of all kinds in the country. Of course, I want that day to come as early as possible. But wishing is one thing and fulfilment of those wishes is a different thing. When that happens, I think we may have to draft this Bill in a different way. But so long as we have not even nationalised general insurance, so long as marine insurance involves risks which are greater than the risks in general or life insurance, I think this kind of insurance has got to be tackled in a way suggested in the Bill.

Before I sit down, I would say one or two words about the sponsor of this Bill, Shri M. P. Bhargava. The history of private members' resolutions and Bills is a history which is like a grim tragedy. Every private Member, when he brings forward his Bill or resolution, starts with the highest hopes. He is like a Hamlet full of youth, full of promise of life and full of visions about what is to happen. But as time passes, he finds that his Bill or resolution is going to come to nothing. He finds that it is going to be a kind of wreckage. In the history of sea navigation, we have very few wreckages. In the history of aviation, we have very few collapses of aeroplanes. But in the history of private Members' Bills or resolutions, the number of tragedies is much greater than the number of fulfilments. It is because there has never been a happy marriage between the Ministry concerned and the proposer of a Bill. The two do not come together. The Ministry goes in one way and the proposer in another. Kipling said: 'The East is East and the West is West, the twain shall never meet'. This applies more or less to these private Members' Bills and resolutions. Of course, sometimes the east meets the west. I think this is an example of that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): It is very rare.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): She knows what I am saying. It is rarely that the east and west come near.

But here I think the Mover of this Bill in the Rajya Sabha was born under a very lucky star. He moved this Bill under very auspicious circumstances, and I think most of his luck came from Shri B. R. Bhagat, who was the Minister in charge of this Bill.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Thank you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Bhagat is not always as generous as he has been in the case of this Bill, but I pay my humble tribute to him for accepting this Bill, and I know what pains he took over this Bill when it came before the Joint Committee. It was a case of happy collaboration between the Mover, the Members of the Joint Committee and the Minister. I wish all such Bills have the same fate as this, but then everybody is not Shri M. P. Bhargaga and every Minister is not like Shri Bhagat. Therefore, the Bills do not have that good luck which this Bill has.

I would like that this Bill should be viewed against the background of our developing shipping industry and our inland waterways. Of course, I am not very proud of our shipping industry and our inland waterways. We are just making a very humble beginning; all the same, we are making some kind of headway in this.

For instance, the length of our navigable waterways is over 5,000

miles. We are now realising the importance of the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari, Krishna and their canals, the canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in Madras and Andhra States, the west coast canals and the Mahanadi canals in Orissa. We are aware of the navigational potentialities of these rivers and I am sure that we are making some use of them. I think when the Rajasthan Canal is built, we will attempt to make it also navigable, and I am sure that that will also be one of the great achievements of free India.

The inland waterways are there, and we are having so many schemes for making them as constructive as possible. The craft, the boats and the mechanically propelled vessels used in these inland waterways also require some kind of insurance, and I hope we shall be able to do something for them also.

Then, our shipping has been progressing. In 1950-51 we had 2·17 lakh GRT of shipping for our coastal trade, and 1·47 lakh GRT for our overseas trade, making a total of 3·91 GRT. I am sorry I do not have the figures for 1961-62 and 1962-63 with me, but in 1960-61 we had 9·05 lakh GRT. I think that is a good progress.

At the same time, we have the National Shipping Board which will look after the interests of shipping. We have the Shipping Corporation of India which, I am sure, is going to increase its scope of work and also its importance. I am sure that the second shipyard which is going to be built in Cochin will give a fillip to our country so far as navigation is concerned. I am also happy to find that we are doing very well so far as our ports are concerned. We have major ports are concerned. We have new major ports also like Haldia, which is a very favourite subject with the hon. Member sitting to my right. We are also expanding some of these ports. We are also having minor ports. We are increasing their number. So, I want the House to look at this Bill in the light of the navigational possibilities of our country which are going up every day. As you know, ships mean a lot of money. As you know, navigation is a very expensive business. As you know, minor vassels, minor craft and minor boats are very, very expensive. But I think that India, which has such a long line of coast and which can be as vulnerable to its enemies by sea as it is by land or by air, has to step up its activities in this line.

Life becomes worth living; life loses its sense of insecurity and the sense of uncertainty; life's burdens get lightened; life's problems grow smaller and smaller when we think that life insurance is there. Life insurance is one of the biggest forms of social security which the modern age has devised, and on account of it the hazards of life and the hazards of death have been very much reduced. What is life insurance for a human being, is marine insurance for the shipping industry and for our ships. If a human being has got himself insured, so much the better. For instance, whenever I am going out of India, I am asked to take an insurance policy. I take it and I board the aeroplane with the least amount of trepidation. If the aeroplane crashes, that does not matter. I will die, but my people would not be put to any trouble. They will of course feel sorry that I am dead, but the money will be there to get them going. So, these hazards of life get minimised on account of life insurance. Similarly, the people who sail on the ships and who go about on the sea, the people who carry the cargo and the passengers from one country to another, the people who face the fury of the waves, the sailors who sail only with fortitude in their hearts and with skill in their hands—all these require something which can give them some kind of assurance. Also, these people who build thse ships need some kind of prop, some kind of financial prop, in order that their ventures are conducted with the utmost sense of security. Therefore, this

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Marine Insurance Bill comes into the picture.

I know India is doing many good things. For instance, I know free India has done something for every class of persons. Of course, it might not have done as much as those classes of persons want—the working journalists, teachers, doctors, workers, all along the line. But it has done something for them. It has ameliorated their lot. I admit that we have not done as much as they want us to do. Similarly this kind of legislation is necessary to give to the people the idea of a world where the sea does not have its terrors. This Marine Insurance Bill will give all those persons who are connected in any way with the shipping industry a feeling of relief and a feeling of security.

I feel proud that we are having a Bill of our own on the subject. Formerly, our Bill was modelled on the British Act. In fact, we had no Bill of our own on the subject. We were only trying to get our knowledge from the Act which was there in the U.K. Now we are having our own Bill. I am sure when this Bill becomes an Act, we will also have other things which have to go along with this.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House. Once more I congratulate Mr. Bhargava for the good work that he has done, Mr. Ramakrishna Rao who presided over the Joint Committee and conducted the meetings so well and Mr. B. R. Bhagat for treating this Bill with the utmost sympathy and consideration and utmost generosity. I hope that would be the pattern of behaviour of Ministers all along the line.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are glad that at least one non-official Bill which has been passed by Rajya Sabha has come before the House for our acceptance. I have no doubt the House will whole-heartedly support this Bill and it will turn into an Act very soon.

As is the fate of non-official Bills, it was introduced on 20th February, 1959, i.e. more than 3 years ago, in the Rajya Sabha. It was circulated for eliciting public opinion and at that time Government began to think that the subject which a non-official Member has taken up was worth considering. The Government referred the subject to the Law Commission. The Law Commission in the meantime sent a Bill to the Government. But as the Bill was already in the possession of the House by a non-official Member, it was taken into consideration and it was referred to a Joint Committee. In the Joint Committee, every member accepted it, excepting one Member, Shri Niren Ghosh, who added a minute of dissent. That dissent is not applicable to this, because unless general insurance is nationalised, this question does not arise. So we may claim that unanimously this report was submitted to the House. Sir, to this Bill, which was discussed long ago, the Government has given its consent, and the Minister is sitting here to give the consent of the Government and accept it. We are glad. But, Sir, we all would have been more glad if we would have found here the Minister for Communications and Transport, because though we are discussing mainly about insurance, it is more about navy and shipping. Marine insurance means insurance on the shipping industry.

I would request the Government to see that non-official Bills and Resolutions that are brought to this House

are in this way favourably considered and encouragement given to the Members of both the Houses. Non-official Bills and Resolutions are rarely accepted. During my 15 years of legislative life here, I had the good fortune to have one non-official Bill accepted by Government, and according to one resolution a committee was set up—I mean the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee—and the homoeopathic system of medicine has been accepted by Government.

Sir, we, the Members of this august House, are the representatives of the general masses, and our feelings are expressed through resolutions and Bills. This is the only opportunity which we get to do something. Where the Government cannot find the utility of something, we as Members find them and if we bring them to the notice of the Government, they should encourage us. The Government has so much work to do. Different Ministries have different works. They are over-worked. But if we from our labour find out something which is lacking, Government should come forward and accept it.

Sir, this is an occasion where we are rejoicing because the labour of my hon. frined Shri M. P. Bhargava has been accepted by all the Members of the two Houses and by Government. We find out so many things. There might be some laws, because we are not acquainted with all the paraphernalia of Bills and Resolutions. I had a mind to put one thing in the form of a resolution. It was not accepted because it may come in the form of a Bill. However, that can be done afterwards. But here I am thankful to the Goernment that they have come forward to accept this Bill which non-Official Members did not forget to bring up before Parliament. Government should have brought this Bill long ago. After 1947 there was ample time. In 1959, one non-official member of Rajya Sabha found out that there is some lacuna and that the marine insurance of India was governed by an English Act. Up to that time, even now, we were acting according to the British Act, though Parliament came into force in 1960. Government should have looked into it. This time Government could not avoid this Bill simply because this Bill was formerly drawn in line with the enactment which was supplied to Government by the Law Commission.

So, as non-official members, we must be careful to draft our Bills in such a way. At the same time, I would request Government to come forward with suggestions in the beginning so that they can be incorporated and the Bill might become acceptable. Now what happens is that the Bill is introduced, it is discussed, almost the whole House is ready to accept it by their speeches and then Government come forward with their objections because there is some lacuna. Why should the hon. Member not be informed of the lacuna in advance so that he will rectify them before introducing the Bill and the Bill will come in a perfect condition before the House? Then Government can feel proud that its burden has been lessened by a non-official member. Anyhow, we are glad in this case that this Bill has come before us with practically no dissent, as it was unanimously accepted by the other House. I would request this House also to acept it unanimously.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (मीर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जो भी आवश्यकता रही है उस को श्री शर्मा ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से यहां रक्खा । इन बारह वर्षों में हमारी शिपिंग और इम्पोर्ट व एक्सपोर्ट बहुत बढ़ गई है । ऐसी स्थिति में जो इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास कोई कानून नहीं था यह बड़ा भारी लैकुना कानूनन रह गया था । अन्य क्षेत्रों में तो कानूनों का कोडिफिकेशन बहुत अच्छे ढंग से हो चुका है । यह जो क्षेत्र बाकी रह गया था उस के सम्बन्ध में कोडिफिकेशन करने के लिये हम आगे आ रहे हैं ।

[श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री]

18 hrs.

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह एक नानआफिशल बिल के रूप में आया है। इस कारण से भी इसे हमारी नजर में बड़ा महत्व है क्योंकि जो इस क्षेत्र को देखने का हमारा तरीका रहा है उस पर प्रेशर आ रहा है और इसी कारण से इस को नानआफिशल बिल के रूप में यहां रखने की आवश्यकता पड़ी। हम यह भी महसूस करते हैं कि जब यह बिल ज्वायेंट कमेटी में गया तो ज्वायेंट कमेटी ने इंग्लिश मैरीन इंश्योरेंस ऐक्ट के अनुरूप हमारे यहां भी उपस्थित किया है। श्री शर्मा ने शिपिंग के बारे में बहुत बड़ा विवरण दिया है। इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने हम को बतलाया कि लोकल सिचुएशन के हिसाब से इंग्लिश ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन कर के यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। लेकिन जहां यह एक स्पेशल ऐक्ट के रूप में आ रहा है, मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस में कुछ कमियां रह जाती हैं। यह एक स्पेशल ऐक्ट है और जहां पर भी इस ऐक्ट में दूसरे ऐक्ट का रिफरेंस आया है वह दिया नहीं गया है। जहां पर भी यह ऐक्ट मुबहम हो उस का सन्दर्भ यहां रक्खा जाना चाहिये। ऐसा इस बिल में कहीं नहीं किया गया है जब यह ऐक्ट के स्वरूप में यहां आ रहा है तब और चीजें भी इस में रखनी आवश्यक हो जाती हैं।

इस बिल के सिलसिले में पार्टीज की जो कुछ भी सिविल तथा क्रिमिनल लाइबिलिटीज आएंगी उन के बारे में जुरिस्डिक्शन का सवाल पैदा होगा। यह प्रोसीड्योरल ला आफ लिमिटेशन का मामला है। अगर इन प्रश्नों को भी इस बिल में इनकारपोरेट कर देते तो यह बिल और भी सुविधाजनक हो जाता।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next non-official day.

18:01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 23, 1963/Chaitra 2, 1885 (Saka).

[*Friday, March 22, 1963/Chaitra 1, 1885 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 5377—5419

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
535	Opthalmic Glass Factory at Durgapur	5377–78
536	Superior grade coal	5379
537	Machine Tool Factory	5380—82
538	Liberal licensing policy	5382—86
539	Import of trucks	5386—90
540	Export of engineering and machinery products	5390—94
542	Rourkela Steel Plant	5394—96
543	Production of drugs	5396—5400
544	Export trade targets	5400—5403
545	Trade teams from Czechoslovakia and Rumania	5403–04
547	Import of dry fruits from Iran	5404—54
548	Business and export houses	5404—09
549	Price of cotton	5409—11
551	Trade delegation from U.A.R.	5411—13
552	Accumulation of handloom cloth	5413
553	Export credit to Asian and African countries	5413—19

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 5419–40

S.Q. No.		
541	Stepping up of industrial production	5419—21
550	Loans to TISCO and ISCO	5421

U.S.Q. No.		
1053	Development of small-scale industries in Bihar	5421–22
1054	Bye-elections in Uttar Pradesh	5422–23
1055	Non-ferrous metals quota for Orissa	5423
1056	Applications for industrial licences from Orissa	5424
1057	Hindustan Cable Factory, Rupnarainpur	5424
1058	Import licences	5425
1069	Regional Organisations for export trade	5425–26
1060	Visit of U. N. experts for standardisation in India	5426–27

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1061	Bhilai Steel Works	5427
1062	Indian exhibition in Moscow	5427–28
1063	Export houses	5428
1064	Leipzig Spring Fair	5428—30
1065	Precision Instrument Factory	5430
1066	Delegation for promoting export of bannanas	5430–31
1067	B'Twills and Hessain	5431
1068	Export of agricultural products	5431—33
1069	Industries in Madras State	5433
1070	Utilisation of Vanadium	5433–34
1071	Paper Factory at Amlai	5434
1072	Tassar Silk Industry	5435
1073	Trade delegation for Pakistan	5435
1074	Development of sericulture industry	5436–37
1075	Fertilizer factories	5437
1076	Glass bangles factories at Ferozabad	5438
1077	Deoiled cakes	5438–39
1079	Heavy Engineering Projects in Vidarbha	5439
1080	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mill, Rajanangaon	5440
1081	Newsprint factory in Punjab	5440

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 5442

A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) S. O. No. 581 dated the 4th March, 1963 issued under sub-section (1) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1961-62.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 5442–43

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(*i*) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—*Contd.*

Lok Sabha in regard to the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1963.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE—PRESENTED . 5443-44

Fourth Report was presented.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5444—5543

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED . 5543

Sixteenth Report was adopted.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL NEGATIVED . . . 5544—91

Further discussion on the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (*Insertion of new section 7A*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya concluded.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya replied to the debate and the motion for consideration was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILS UNDER CONSIDERATION 5592—5604

Shri D. C. Sharma moved for consideration of the Marine Insurance Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1963 CHAITRA 2, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education.

Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy.

GMGIPND—LS II—3355 Al LSD—5-4-63—880